The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Slow Progress of the Amnesty Question in the Senate.

Contest Between Chicago Builders and Michigan Lumbermen.

Origin of the Slanders Against the Post-Office.

The Committee on Ways and Means at Their Labors.

Passage of Arms Between Messrs. Beck and Stevenson in the House.

The Fisheries in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The discussion of amnesty was continued today by speeches from Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, and Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas. Mr. MORRILL favored the bill as it came from the House, and opposed Mr. SUMNER'S amendment. It was finally arranged that the Amnesty bill should be laid aside till Monday next, and that the Apportionment bill should be taken up to-morrow, and if possible be finished this week. There seems to be an expectation that Amnesty will be taken up and brought to a final vote on Tuesday next, though it may be deemed doubtful that a vote can be forced on it even then. Mr. SCHURZ is understood to have an Amnesty speech prepared, and there are several Senators who are trying to talk so as to gain the colored vote, and act so as to secure the white vote in their respective States, who cannot be ready to go upon the record of a vote till they have properly explained their positions again. The easy way in which the Senate is taking to business is shown by the fact that at one time this afternoon an adjournment till Monday, in spite of the pressing need of action on the Apportionment bill, was near succeeding.

CHICAGO BUILDERS AND MICHIGAN LUMBERMEN.

The bill for the relief of Chicago by allowing a rebate of the duties on building materials, which passed the Senate yesterday, is far from becoming a law. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to it yesterday was entered this morning by Mr. SAWYER, who acted at the request of one of the Michigan Senators. Mr. LOGAN tried to secure final action today on the motion, but after a brief discussion Mr. ROBERTSON forced the question to give way by demanding the regular order, which brought up the Amnesty bill. It appears that the lumber merchants and producers of Michigan are really frightened at the prospect of having to compete with Canada lumbermen without a protective tariff, and many Senators are firm in the position that a direct appropriation, as a national charity, which, through the equalizing effect of the revenue system, should bear upon the whole country, would be better and more just than an indirect contribution of the character proposed. There will evidently be a long debate upon it yet before final action is reached.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is unanimous in the opinion that DEMOSTHENES is not a trustworthy counsellor in cases involving constitutional law in this country, or at least that in inspiring Mrs. WOODHULL, and through her the advocates of woman suffrage, with the belief that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments gave them all they demanded, he was not doing altogether the honorable thing, if he really knew what he was about. In reply to the petition and arguments recently addressed to the Committee, Mr. CARPENTER put in the report today, which denies their claims wholly, and says that whether the Constitution ought to allow women to vote or not, it certainly does not prevent the States from doing just what they please about it, and in prohibiting women from voting in spite of anything Congress can do. The report is quite brief but very strong in its statement of the constitutional questions which arise in connection with the subject, but the women disciples were not without their comfort and consolation. Having been vanquished before the Senate they went over to the House and presented Gen. BUTLER with a superb bouquet, which that gentleman modestly placed on his desk for the day, in the face and eyes of all his envious neighbors.

NORTH CAROLINIANS CALL ON MR. COLFAX.

A delegation of North Carolinians, numbering about twenty, composed of eminent citizens of that State, who are just now in town, were introduced to Vice-President COLFAX, at the capitol, today, by Col. DOUGLAS, private secretary to the President. They congratulated Mr. COLFAX upon the recovery of his health, and engaged for a short time in cordial social conversation.

KUKLUX.

In the House, today, Mr. POLAND, from the Joint Committee on Insurrectionary States, reported a substitute for the resolutions offered by Messrs. STEVENSON and BECK, calling upon the President for all the information relative to his action under the Kuklux law, and the outrages which led to it. Mr. BECK offered his original resolution as a substitute for the substitute, and a strict party vote defeated it. The resolution adopted asks information not only with regard to the South Carolina Kuklux, but those of North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Kentucky. Mr. BECK is evidently anxious that the facts about his own State should not be known, and the Democrats, who have been so fierce to deny the Kuklux outrages, today voted solidly against allowing an opportunity to prove that the organization is not confined to South Carolina. Mr. STEVENSON made a strong speech against Mr. BECK'S resolution, showing that it contains an untruth, the President not having declared martial law in South Carolina, but simply suspended the habeas corpus writ. Mr. STEVENSON instanced 799 authenticated cases of Kuklux outrages in Kentucky, to which Mr. BECK had no reply.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have not asked to have the name of Mr. CHAS. HALE withdrawn. They have made a request for certain information from the State Department, which will be forthcoming to-morrow. It is not believed that Mr. HALE will be permitted to suffer because of the attack made upon him.

A PRINCETON RECEPTION BY GEN. BELKNAP.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, Secretary BELKNAP will give a reception to Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton College. The invited guests on this occasion will be the graduates of the College resident in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, among whom are several in Congress, viz., Senators BLAIR, KELLY and STOCKTON, and Representative ARCHER. Secretaries ROBESON and BELKNAP are also graduates of this institution. Rev. Dr. JOHN MACLEAN, who was Dr. MCCOSH'S predecessor, and who will be remembered with love by every graduate of the College, will also be present, and probably, also, several members of the Faculty. President GRANT will also be among the guests. This reception should not be confounded with the official card reception of the Secretary a week later.

OBSTRUCTING LEGISLATION.

The Ways and Means Committee are confronted by an embarrassing condition of things. No sooner do they begin the consideration of the subjects of internal revenue and tariff than they are overwhelmed by delegations of interested parties, each upholding or opposing some particular interest, and all demanding, as their inalienable right, a full and fair hearing. But the result now, as heretofore, is that after hearing all these various conflicting interests and opinions, the Committee get no nearer to results than they were before, and each man comes back to the necessity of looking at the subject from the stand-point of national requirement, modified more or less by his own predilections on the general subjects of tariff revenue reform and free trade. Now, the country expects, and the Committee desire, to make an early report, but they cannot do so if they are to listen to the requirement of every business interest in the country affected by taxation. Everything in the end must be left to the judgment of the Committee, and the Committee must be trusted.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

When the charges against the Post-office Department of fraud in the letting of mail contracts were first brought upon the House, it was stated in these dispatches it would be found they originated with the contractors, whose schemes had been defeated by the Postmaster-General. Today the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads began the investigation, and examined the gentleman who at the time edited the Democratic organ here. He testified that the information was obtained from one J. C. MCKIBBEN, who prepared the article as it first appeared. MCKIBBEN is a contractor whom the Department has successfully defended itself against. He will be summoned to testify.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Gen. BUTLER was before the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, and made an argument upon the subject of the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington. He advocates, first, inaction—that this section of the treaty should remain in operation as it is provided it may, without affecting the remaining provisions; and if that proposition cannot be sustained, then indemnity as proposed by his Bounty bill, and as heretofore mentioned in these dispatches, viz.: Six dollars per ton under the new measurement for vessels of from 20 to 100 tons. It is exceedingly difficult to predict what the Committee will do. Gen. BUTLER did not conclude his argument, and will appear again.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session, today, confirmed the following nominations:

Franklin M. Drew, to be Pension Agent at Augusta, Me.; James W. Locke, District Judge for the Southern District of Florida; M. A. Staffenburg, Marshal for Colorado Territory; James E. McCaffrey, Attorney for Arizona Territory; F. G. Holmes, Agent for the Yancton Sioux, in Dakota Territory; S. S. Slater, Register at Lewiston, Idaho; Geo. H. Barrows, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia; Wm. A. Davis, Assessor for the Third District of California; Charles Williams, Surveyor of Customs at Fredericksburg, Va.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations today finished the Navy Appropriation bill. It appropriates about $18,000,000, over one-third of which sum is for the officers and *personnel*, with attendant expenses.

The Committee has commenced consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, presented the resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, instructing their Senators to vote for the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and said that he was, of course, in favor of the bill.

Petitions were presented in reference to the duty on cast-steel; from the students of the Divinity School of Harvard, asking Congress to dismiss all petitions for a constitutional amendment recognizing God; and a memorial of the Choctaw Indians protesting against the establishment of a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Bills were reported favorably as follows:

By Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Committee on Commerce—For the preservation of the harbors of the United States from encroachment, and constituting the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the Superintendent of the Coast Survey a Board for that purpose, with authority to make and enforce the necessary regulations.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, from the same Committee—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with American citizens, on the best obtainable terms, for a semi-monthly mail service between New-Orleans and ports in Mexico and Havana. Within eighteen months at least three first-class iron steamships are to be built of fifteen hundred tons burden for the service.

A NEW SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to prohibit the deportation of natives of the South Sea Islands by citizens of the United States. He said that within a very brief period a slave trade with those islands had sprung up; that our own people had engaged in the horrible traffic; that the attention of the English Anti-Slavery Societies had been directed to it, and that he would call up this bill at an early day and urge its passage.

CHICAGO.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed yesterday.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, moved immediate consideration.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said he had asked Mr. SAWYER to make the motion, because the passage of the bill would do a great injury to some of his constituents—the Michigan lumber merchants—and he believed when the Senate fully understood the facts it would not confirm yesterday's vote. He said he had received numerous protests against the bill, and he read a letter which described it as a swindle and a fraud, perpetrated by the free-traders, and an article from a Michigan paper calling it "a scheme concerted by Chicago speculators." He was willing to vote for any fair measure of relief, but he hoped the Senate never would consent to rob the ruined lumbermen of Michigan and Wisconsin for the benefit of Chicago.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, read a letter denouncing the bill as special legislation for the benefit of a few individuals, and denying that it would be of any benefit whatever to the working men, or any men except a few speculators. He favored the reconsideration, also, because the bill was clearly unconstitutional. He was willing to vote for an appropriation to the relief of the sufferers if it was necessary.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said the plan of relieving Chicago, by an appropriation of money, was impracticable, and expressed his regret that all the Senators who opposed this measure of relief for his constituents were upon the same side in politics with himself. He appealed to the Senate not to reconsider the vote.

AMNESTY.

Pending the discussion, Mr. ROBERTSON called for the regular order, the Amnesty bill.

Mr. LOGAN asked to have it temporarily laid aside.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, said he now felt an increased interest in the Amnesty bill because there was a vacancy on the Supreme Bench of Georgia, and the Governor was anxiously awaiting the passage of this bill, which would relieve some of the ablest jurists in the State, and give him a wider choice in filling the vacancy.

The Amnesty bill was then taken up, and Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill, and in opposition to Mr. SUMNER'S amendment. He had been convinced that it would be wise to pass this bill by the President's recommendation, by the recommendation of the Kuklux Committee, and by his own judgment. Mr. SUMNER'S amendment never ought to have been entertained as an amendment to this bill, because it involved a different rule of legislation, requiring only a majority, and, although it involved very delicate constitutional questions, it had not been considered by a Committee. Besides it was unconstitutional. Mr. SUMNER had failed to point out any provision of the Constitution which would authorize Congress to pass it. Mr. MORRILL criticised in detail the provisions of Mr. SUMNER'S bill, and argued that Congress had no power to enact them into law, except so far as they applied to common carriers.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, followed. He was in favor of an Amnesty bill, and also of the amendment; but there were men at the South for whose relief he would not vote—JEFFERSON DAVIS, for instance. There were also other persons in his own State, all Democrats, who were conducting themselves very badly. He criticised HORACE GREELEY for going bail for Mr. DAVIS. The Amnesty bill was then made a special order for Monday at 1 o'clock, the final vote not to be taken until Tuesday.

A resolution to adjourn to Monday was lost.

The Apportionment bill was taken up, and then, at 4¼, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented of the umbrella manufacturers in New-York, stating that they have to pay from eighty to eighty-five per cent. duty on alpaca imported for umbrellas, while on imported umbrellas the duty is but fifty per cent. They ask for an equalization of the tax on both umbrellas and alpaca; of the importers and dealers in sugar, in favor of a specific and uniform rate of duty; of the manufacturers and dealers in tobacco, in favor of a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound.

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The House took up the bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, addressed the House in support of the bill. He replied to the charges usually made against the Republican Party in reference to its legislative action—casting the blame of all objectionable legislation on the Democratic Party. If that party had not gone into rebellion the great war power reserved to the Government in the Constitution would never have been called into requisition. Had the Democratic Party kept the peace in the Southern States the Kuklux legislation of last year would not have been enacted, and so now if the Democratic Party in the South would make suitable provision for general education, this bill would not interfere with the States on that subject. How had that party sought to fasten upon that beautiful but unfortunate section everything that degrades mankind? Slavery, poverty, crime, disorder, ignorance, had ever found in that party efficient and active allies. He gave figures to show the ignorance in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Mr. BECK—Where did you get that report?

Mr. HOAR—From the census.

Mr. BECK—Taken by fellows who tried to make it as bad as possible; and let me tell the gentleman that nearly every one of those men in Kentucky who cannot read or write understand the practice of the Constitution better than the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HOAR said the State of Kentucky had turned out of office within a year its Democratic Superintendent of Schools, simply because his heart had been too great for his Democracy, and he had urged certain of relief. He continued his citations, and appealed to the gentlemen whose States were unfortunate in that respect to look these facts in the face and to join in the attempt to remedy the evil.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, supported the bill generally, though he favored some modifications of it.

KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, rose to report from the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages, a resolution, as a substitute for two resolutions, referred to it on motion of Messrs. BECK and STEVENSON. (These latter were calling for information as to the States of South Carolina and Kentucky.)

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, raised the parliamentary point that a majority of the House members of the Joint Committees having voted against the resolution, it could not be reported to the House.

Mr. POLAND explained that whatever may have been the preliminary votes on the resolutions of Messrs. BECK and STEVENSON, there was no division at all on the question of ordering the report to be made.

The Speaker at first sustained the point made by Mr. BECK, but reversed the ruling after the explanation was made by Mr. POLAND.

The report was read. It recommends the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for the information on which he acted in exercising in the State of South Carolina the powers conferred upon him in the act of April 20, 1871, the "Kuklux act," with the names of the persons arrested and imprisoned, with all the particulars; also, such other information as will convey a correct idea of the state of society and the security of life and property in that State and in North Carolina, particularly as to the "Lowry gang;" Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, including the recent legislative conflict there.

Mr. BECK offered a substitute confining the information asked for to the State of South Carolina, inasmuch as that was the only State where martial law existed, and as it would require months to give all the information required in the original resolution.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, opposed Mr. BECK'S substitute, first, because it contained a statement that was not true—namely, that the President had declared martial law in the State of South Carolina. That was not true. Martial law suspended civil law, and if that had been suspended, the recent trials in Columbia, S. C., would have been held, where two of the ablest lawyers in the land were feed largely to defend the Kuklux wretches, and actually left the Court-room in shame. For his own part, he should have had no objection to see hundreds or thousands of these Kuklux wretches tried by drum-head court-martial and swinging to the highest trees.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, questioned the statement as to counsel for the Kuklux prisoners having been driven out of Court by shame at the developments made.

Mr. STEVENSON replied that one of them, Mr. STANBERRY, of Ohio, left the Court-house while one of his clients was on trial, because he was sickened by the facts developed, and the other, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, left Columbia while the cases were still on.

Mr. VAN TRUMP said that Mr. STANBERRY had left only when his duty—that of arguing the law points—was performed.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked Mr. VAN TRUMP if he said that Mr. STANBERRY was not ashamed of the developments?

Mr. VAN TRUMP did not know anything about that, but he knew he had not deserted his clients.

Mr. STEVENSON would undertake to say that Mr. STANBERRY was ashamed, and must have been ashamed; and he was one he was not every friend of his would be ashamed of him.

After further discussion Mr. BECK'S substitute was rejected, and Mr. POLAND'S resolution was adopted.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $17,943,347.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2:20, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, on the General Legislative Appropriation bill.

GIGANTIC PENSION FRAUDS.

In reference to an item for the punishment of frauds in the Pension Office, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had been assured yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior, that fully one-fourth of the pensions now paid were frauds. He had been so startled by such an extraordinary statement that he had written down the words at the time, and the Commissioner of Pensions, who was present at the time, confirmed the statement.

Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and HALE, of Maine, made remarks confirmatory of the statement, the latter alluding particularly to a batch of 200 or 300 cases in New-York—applications for pensions for the War of 1812, which were all found to be fraudulent, got up by claim agents, some of whom had been arrested, tried and convicted, while others had fled to Canada.

After progressing with the Appropriation bill as far as the forty-second page, the Committee rose.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. DAWES and BROOKS of New-York, Regents of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Washington.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Connolly Lawsuit.

The Supreme Court at Albany, while affirming Judge LEARNED'S decision reducing CONNOLLY'S bail to half a million dollars, at the same time passes no judgment upon the important question of the right of the Attorney-General to bring the suits on behalf of the State. The question will be brought up on demurrer before the Court of Appeals, and the General Term at Albany will have to pass upon the right of the people to bring these suits. As the case now stands, nothing has been finally adjudicated upon.

The Yorkville Justiceship—The Case Given to the Jury.

The case of MURRAY *vs.* COULTER, involving the right to the Justiceship of the Yorkville Police Court, was submitted to the jury yesterday under a brief and impartial charge from Judge BRADY, at the close of which the jurors were thanked for their attention to the case, and warned that the Judge would feel it his duty to keep them together until they had either agreed upon a verdict, or after fully considering all the points in the case, had come to the conclusion that an agreement was impossible. Up to 6 o'clock the jury had failed to agree, and were locked up for the night, the Judge ordering a sealed verdict if they should agree before the opening of Court this morning. A large crowd of the retainers of both parties to the suit lingered in the cold halls of the Court-house long after it became known that the Judge had departed.

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

The Most Industrious Legislature of the Past Five Years.

The New-York Charter Before the Joint Committees.

Interesting Developments in the Insurance Investigation.

Opposition to Third-Avenue Palace Cars—The Fields Contested Case—Contest in the Senate on the Deficiency Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

The public has no reason to find fault with the industry of the Legislature thus far. They have held one-third more sessions and twice as long ones as any previous Legislature for the last five years during the first four weeks of the session; and a resolution was adopted this morning to hold evening sessions two days in a week hereafter, which has not hitherto been usual until the last half of the one hundred days. All of the general orders on file were disposed of in the Assembly today, together with all the Senate bills awaiting the action of the lower House. Among the bills ordered to a third reading in Committee of the Whole was Mr. JUDD'S bill to encourage the establishment of free libraries in all the towns and villages of the State. Mr. NILES' bill legalizing the acts of notaries public who may have removed from the county where they were appointed, and to authorize their appointment for counties in which they do business, irrespective of their residence, was also ordered to a third reading.

THOSE FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES.

Col. HAWKINS introduced a bill today, which, if it becomes a law, will deprive the Democratic Party of the twenty-five or thirty thousand fraudulent votes that have been used to defeat the will of the people in this State during the last four years. The bill declares that no certificates of naturalization, issued from the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, during the month of October, in the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, and no such certificates issued from the Superior Court during the months of September and October of the same years, shall hereafter be evidence of citizenship, for shall entitle their holders to the right to vote. It then provides for the readjudication of the rights claimed by the holders of these certificates, before the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court of the City of New-York. The evidence taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee in 1869, showed that from twenty to twenty-five thousand fraudulent naturalization papers were issued from the Supreme and Superior Courts of New-York City in the Fall of 1868, and were used to carry this State against Gen. GRANT.

THIRD-AVENUE PALACE-CARS.

In response to the numerous petitions for a law to permit the Third-avenue Railroad Company to run palace-cars, Mr. WHITLOCK this morning presented a remonstrance against the passage of such a law in the form of resolutions adopted by the East Side Association. Their reasons for opposing palace-cars are: *First*—Palace-cars occupy as much space on the road, and require as much exaction from the Company as ordinary cars, while they do not carry half as many passengers, and the public cannot afford to surrender exclusive privileges to the Company for the benefit of a few, while they are unable with the ordinary cars to meet the wants of the people. Second, the running of palace-cars practically tends to reduce the grade of ordinary cars, and cheapen the accommodation afforded by them, whereas it ought to be improved. Third, the Company ought not on any pretense to be permitted to increase the rates of fare, the earnings of the road being already disproportionate to the accommodations furnished to the public.

MORE STEAM-CARS IN THE STREETS.

A bill was introduced last week and is now before the Senate Committee on railroads, amending the railroad consolidation act of 1869, so as to include branch roads. Its object is said to be to enable the Second-avenue railroad Company to consolidate with a branch road from New-Rochelle in Westchester County, and run steam-cars through the Second-avenue under a privilege already secured to the Company of using dummy engines.

FIELDS' CASE.

It is said that a majority of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections entertain the opinion that the Committee has no jurisdiction in the case of TOM FIELDS, so far as relates to acts charged to have been committed by him prior to the election which gave him a seat in the present Assembly, and that their investigations must be confined to frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at that election.

A TELEGRAPHIC OR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

Either the telegraphic operator or the typesetter added one too many cyphers to the figures in my dispatch giving the amount received by Superintendent MILLER, since he came into office, on the percentage for the transfer of securities. It should have been $4,600, instead of $46,000. MILLER has persuaded the *Argus* to tell its readers, this morning, that what was manifestly an error of the printer or telegraph operator was an intentional misrepresentation of the TIMES.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The bill to provide for the financial necessities of the City of New-York occupied the Senate nearly all this morning. The bill, which was discussed in the Assembly on Friday last and on Monday evening, having passed that body on its third readings yesterday, made its appearance in the Senate today. Mr. PALMER, the able Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, immediately moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, stating that the bill was substantially the same, one particular excepted, as the one which his Committee had reported to the Senate and which was then on the files ready for consideration, and that both the bills might with advantage be considered at one time. This Mr. BENEDICT opposed, and asked that the bill might go to the Committee on Cities, but Mr. PALMER'S motion was carried by a large majority. Soon after the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the two bills, where Mr. PALMER moved to substitute the Senate bill for that of the Assembly. The only material difference in the two bills is that Mr. COCHRANE, President of the Board of Aldermen, is made one of the proposed Board of Audit by the Assembly bill, and is not named by the Senate bill. Mr. BENEDICT stuck out stoutly for the principles of the original bill introduced by him, vesting sole power in Controller GREEN, and seemed quite unable to comprehend that the first day's discussion of that bill had demonstrated the fact that it stood no sort of chance to pass the Senate. Mr. PALMER'S motion was carried, and after a protracted debate the feature of which was a racy and original speech from Senator O'BRIEN, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Committee reported the bill to the Senate favorably, where Mr. BENEDICT moved again to amend by voting the sole authority under it to Controller GREEN, and on this he was the only Republican voting affirmatively, Messrs. COCK, JOHNSON, O'BRIEN and TIEMANN the only Democrats present except Mr. HARDENBURGH, voting with him. The bill then had its third reading, and passed the Senate unanimously—28 yeas.

A CITY RAILROAD BOARD.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced today the bill noticed yesterday for a Board of Railroad Commissioners in New-York City, to build an underground railroad at the expense of the City.

A NOVEL METHOD OF LEGISLATING.

Senator WEISSMAN introduced, today, the following resolution:

Resolved, That any person known as a thief, who shall at any time visit or be found in any bank, savings bank or other monetary institution or office, shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than six months.

This idea of making a penal statute by resolution of the Senate alone is somewhat amusing to the old hands about here. It is suggested that if the members of the Legislature were not more honest than their predecessors, they might subject them to arrest and imprisonment when they go to draw the drafts for their pay. S.

The New Charter in Joint Committee on Cities—A Favorable Reception—The Insurance Investigations—The New-York Water Supply.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25—Evening.—The Joint Committee on Cities of the two Houses met this evening in the Senate Chamber, and listened for two hours and a half to addresses from Gov. SALOMON, SIMON STERN, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ in favor of the new charter of the Committee of Seventy. The general features of the charter were explained, and a very favorable impression was left on the Committee, especially with regard to the novel and prominent feature of minority, or proportionate representation. At the close of the meeting the representatives of the Committee of Seventy now in the City were entertained at the rooms of Senator PALMER, in Congress Hall. The following-named gentlemen from the Committee of Seventy are now here: JAMES M. BROWN, Gov. SALOMON, S. B. RUGGLES, SIMON STERN, Judge EMOTT, Hon. JOHN WHEELER, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, R. B. SHERMAN, ROBERT HOE, JAMES M. HALSTEAD, FREDERICK SCHAICK, Major BUNDY, Col. N. G. DUNN, HENRY N. BEERS, LEWIS BALLARD, J. J. O'DONOHOE, ALBERT KLAMROTH, ROBERT B. MOONEY.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Assembly Insurance Committee met tonight to continue the investigation of the charges against the Insurance Department. Mr. PARSONS, of the firm of WEED, PARSONS & Co., was the principal witness examined. He testified that immediately after the appointment of Mr. MILLER he was waited upon by Mr. SOUTHWICK, of the Auditor's Department, who asked him if he desired to continue to do the printing of the Insurance Department. He said he did. SOUTHWICK then asked him how much he would give. He replied ten per cent. He was told that this was insufficient, he must give more. The matter was eventually arranged at twenty-five per cent. His firm continued to do the printing until recalled. SOUTHWICK called from time to time, inspected the books and received checks regularly for the percentage to the amount of several thousand dollars. The checks are to be produced before the Committee. No direct evidence was produced connecting Mr. MILLER with the transaction.

THE ROSSA-TWEED CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate met this evening to consider the case of ROSSA *vs.* TWEED. Mr. REYNOLDS represented TWEED, and demanded that the memorial of ROSSA be made more specific. The Committee decided that this was a reasonable demand, and postponed the hearing till Thursday next for that purpose.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. TRACY, Engineer of the Department of Public Works, and Mr. VAN NORT, appeared before the Senate Committee, this evening, in opposition to the bill introduced a day or two since, repealing the act of last Winter providing for an additional supply of "pure and wholesome water for New-York." They represented that the increased supply provided for in the act was imperatively demanded by the City, and that the repeal of the act would be a public calamity. S.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Hearing Before the Joint Committee on Cities of Both Houses in Joint Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Joint Committee on Cities met in joint session in the Senate Chamber this evening, to hear arguments on the proposed new charter for New-York. A large number of distinguished citizens of New-York were present, including Hon. James M. Brown, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Simon Stern, Hon. John Wheeler, Joseph Blumenthal, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, R. B. Sherman, James M. Halsted, Robert Hoe, Judge Emott, Frederick Schaick, Major Bundy, Henry N. Beers, Lewis Ballard, Col. N. G. Dunn, Albert Klamroth, J. J. O'Donohue, Robert Mooney, and Thos. B. McClellan.

Ex-Gov SALOMON was the first to address the Committee, and in opening referred to the discovery of great robberies in New-York, through conspiracy among the municipal authorities, and the origin and organization of the Committee of Seventy of the leading citizens. He then detailed the duties devolving upon the Committee, and what it had done. He said that notwithstanding all they had done, an appeal was made to the people, not only of the City, but of the State, to do that which it was beyond the power of the Committee to do. The people of the State nobly responded to this call, and took measures to secure to the City such reform measures as were needed. The Committee, or a sub-committee of fifteen, then proceeded to form a charter, the main features of which had been submitted from time to time to the Committee of Seventy and met with their approval, and now it is submitted to the Legislature with the hope that it will meet with its sanction. He referred to the fact and deprecated that party rules had been applied to strictly municipal affairs and enforced with such effect as to inflict great damage on the interests of the City. It had seemed to the Committee that a removal of the opportunity for this partisanship would result in much good, and he proceeded to illustrate the advantages of minority or proportional representation, and held that the Board of Aldermen elected under this system would be by far the most fit representative of the people. He said this was not a new thing. It had been tried in England, is the law in Illinois, and indeed was put in operation in our own State in the election of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The effect of this principle is to act as a restraint upon parties and require them to put in nomination better candidates. It was also proposed to give the Board of Aldermen larger power than they have had of late, and as is possessed in other cities. They now have the power to raise all money necessary for and on the affairs of the City. They had also thought but one Board instead of two was necessary. There had never been found any more difficulty in putting a scheme through two Boards than would be experienced with one. A two-thirds vote was also made necessary for appropriations. He proceeded to detail and comment upon all the other leading features of the charter; the payment of salaries to Aldermen; term of office; the powers of the Mayor to remove from office, he being also removable; the Departments to be governed by the proportional system in their organizations. It had been objected that for the Executive departments so many men could not discharge their duties as well as one man or head. This objection he discussed, and said that there would be an advantage gained by having a minority present at the action, whatever it was, to see that it was done properly and legally. He held that if you put the power of appointment in the hands of one man, a head, the Mayor, you will put it in the hands of a man nominated by a caucus, elected by a party, the creature of a party, and you will certainly have to experience again just such things as have been experienced within the past few years. He said they had provided that the Commissioners should have seats in the Board of Aldermen, but without votes, like the Ministers of England. This too, was for a good purpose, and it was hoped it would so result. The heads of Bureaus appoint their subordinates, and can remove them; the heads of Bureaus are removable by the heads of the Department, who in turn are removable by the Mayor on good cause. They had abolished the Commission of Public Docks, and provided for a Bureau of Docks. The Department of Public Parks remains as it was, with the exception of relieving it of control over certain streets, and some other slight changes, together with putting it under control of the Board of Aldermen. He explained the organization of the Commission of Public Safety, the members of which were to be elected every three years. He showed how charitable institutions in the City were to be brought under the control and supervision of the Commission of Charities and Correction so long as they received donations from the City. The four Commissioners of Finance are made the Tax Commissioners. They are to file and publish monthly statements of their affairs, and they shall have the sole and exclusive right to pay out moneys. It was thought advisable to have only one outlet to the Treasury. The Board of Aldermen are to pass on the Budget, alter it if they see fit, and then the Board of Supervisors shall proceed to raise the money. There was a Law Department, and no lawyer shall be paid for services except he be appointed through this department. He also explained the provision made for public education, which was of a similar restrictive character. Provision is also made against any one holding two offices. A member of the Legislature or of Congress cannot hold any position under the charter. He concluded by saying this charter was the result of patient and combined labor. The Committee believed that it would give the City a good Government. He asked for the candid consideration on the part of the Committees and the Legislature. It would excite opposition. It affects materially politicians, and they would of course oppose it. It had broken up all subsidies to the Press, which it was found had grown to great proportions, and had made provisions for sufficient publicity, as they thought, at regular prices and cost. He said the Committee expected soon to be able to present to the Legislature a Registry law which would meet the wants of the City. He called attention to the bill giving power to any taxpayer to sue any official guilty of malfeasance in office, and explained the necessity for the law.

SIMON STERNE was the next speaker, and addressed the Committee mainly in advocacy of the principle of minority or proportional elections. This was actually necessary under the prevailing circumstances, politically, in the City. It was impossible for the minority ever to rise to a majority, therefore they should be put in a position where they can secure representation. There is no other way than this proportional system. He said the minority must be represented, because, if they are not, there is no opportunity to prevent the robberies we have experienced these past few years. By this system the minority can secure representation in the legislative body of the City, and this representation can be on the watch and prevent frauds. We want some one, he said, in that body who cannot be corrupted. He cited a vast number of high authorities in various sections of the land in favor of the system, and said unless it was engrafted in the charter it would be far better to govern the City from the State Legislature than to keep the City under the majority rule as at present.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES was the next speaker. He pointed the Committee to the fact that this was the most important question he ever, in his forty years' experience, knew to be before the Legislature. He indorsed all that had been said in advocacy of the proportional representation system. What was wanted in every Department of the City was a pair of eyes to watch the doings of the majority. This was the great desideratum. It was the only salvation of the City. He then proceeded to detail the events of the last six months, and pointed to the great uprising of the people demanding reform. He begged of the Committee to seize the opportunity to save the City and do themselves a lasting honor and credit, but he appealed to them not to remove the watch-dog which was contained in the proportional representative system.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ was the next speaker, who spoke generally on the charter, saying he believed it expressed the sentiments of the people of the City.

The Committee then adjourned till a week from to-night.

The following letter was handed the Committee by Ex-Gov. SALOMON:

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly that I am unable to leave the City and go before the Committee of the Legislature which have under consideration the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy. Having been a member of the Committee on Legislation, under whose immediate direction the charter was framed, I can sincerely say that I have never been associated with a body of gentlemen more earnest in their efforts to accomplish the patriotic object in their view. In this case the object was to frame a plan for a City Government which should protect the people from plunder and to arrest maladministration in its incipient stages by giving to the transactions of municipal officers the most perfect publicity. Among the provisions which address themselves particularly to the judgment of the Legislature and to its regard for our welfare is that which aims to secure for us the principle of proportional representation, and in case it should be deemed experimental, I trust there may be no hesitation in according it to us as a measure which can work no possible injustice, and which may be instrumental in restoring to us the long-lost blessing of an honest and prudent Government. If the members of the Legislature could have witnessed, as I have done, the long and laborious deliberations with which the charter was framed, and the care with which every provision was weighed, in view solely of the interests of the people of the City, I am sure the instrument would go before them with a claim to their favorable consideration, which no words of mine could strengthen.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
(signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

To Hon. E. SALOMON.

The following letter was received here this evening by Mr. TWOMBLY:

To Hon. H. N. Twombly:

DEAR SIR: At the request of yourself and other Republicans of the City of New-York, I gave a reluctant consent that my name should be used as one of the Board of Aldermen created by your bill recently passed in the Assembly. The singular unanimity with which both your political friends and opponents united in the Senate to strike me from the bill, and to retain the remaining Auditors on it, suggests the conclusion that my withdrawal would be equally acceptable to your opponents, as well as to your friends, in the Assembly. This as it may, my own sense of propriety forbids that I should be continued in this maze of legislation. I therefore ask you to withdraw my name from it. Respectfully yours,
(signed,) JOHN COCHRANE.

ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE NEW-YEAR'S EVE MURDER.

The Inquest on Victor Clemens—Testimony of the Witnesses—The Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of VIC

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEVEN DECADES OF THE UNION. By HENRY A. WISE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The ostensible object of this book is to give a memorial account of the life of President TYLER, which ran through seven decades—from 1790 to 1862—and not only does it do this, but it gives an entertaining narrative of the principal facts of historical importance occurring during that period, and sketches from the lives of contemporaneous statesmen. Throughout the entire book there is an attempted defense of the State Rights doctrine, but, in a very adroit manner, the theory is generally advanced in the form of a suggestion, rather than an open statement of belief. The work is interesting because of the amount of personal information it gives concerning some of the most illustrious men our nation has produced; but the defects in style are numerous, one being the exaggerated working-up of detail in the portrayal of a person or of some particular event—a failing to which Southern writers seem to be especially addicted. Thus Mr. WISE, one of the old Virginia Senators, is described as having hair "floating in curls imperial as those of Jove, when Olympus shook with his nod; a strong gray eye, which glowed as he breathed forth his inspiration of intellect and heart; a finely-chiseled mouth, expressing the most delicate taste and sweet benevolence; and a nose and chin of manly fortitude." Of his delivery, he says it was "soft, clear and flute-like," and "trickled, as it were, gently upon his hearers, and they were held in mute attention by a murmuring music." Of course the effect of a speech from such a paragon could not be other than startling, and we are, therefore, in no way surprised to hear "that flame went forth like a sword to the man at whom it pointed, pierced him to the dividing assunder of the joints and the marrow." Is not this grand? If Southern statesmen write in this way, what can we expect from Southern novelists?

LANDMARKS AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN JAMES PIATT. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Nothing could be more strictly indigenous than the poems and sketches we have received from writers beyond the Rocky Mountains; and we have also witnessed the failure of attempts to transplant these vigorous native productions. The great central valley is far behind the two other sections in characteristic literary progress. The mental force of its inhabitants has found vent through a thousand practical channels, and has wanted the incentive furnished by long cultivation in the East, and by natural suggestions and startling personal experiences in the extreme West. Mr. PIATT may justly claim to be the first genuine poet of the Mississippi Valley. No one who reads his poems can fail to see that they are charmingly original, both in the subjects selected and in the manner in which they are treated. Pictures of Western farm life are so vividly painted that one can almost see the endless fields of wheat lazily waving in the hot, hazy air. To those who have been accustomed to measure antiquity by centuries, there is something almost ludicrous in the thought of "land-marks" whose only claim for veneration is the fact of their having existed forty or fifty years; but in a land of sudden changes this is undeniably the case, and even antiquity is but a relative term. "The Lost Farm," which is the longest poem in the volume, is founded on an incident which could be met with nowhere but in America. The other poems are also of great interest and merit, and will be read by all who are interested in the generic growth of our literature.

POEMS. By CELIA THAXTER. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

This little volume of poems contains a number of beautifully-drawn pictures of the seaside, not by the hand of a transient visitor, but by one who has evidently passed her life within sound of the waves, and is therefore fully embued with those peculiar thoughts and feelings characteristic of such a life. The poems are, as might be expected, written in a minor chord; even those suggestive of great happiness have this under current of sadness running through them. Why the associations of ocean life should be productive of this feeling it is difficult to say; but the dwellers along our sea-coast, and particularly in New-England, are never what would be termed happy, jovial people; the wit and humor so prevalent at the West is there lost under a burden of sadness amounting almost to mysticism. Life is solemn; existence is not a pleasure; and thus, with the poems which were formed under these influences, the tone is almost always a sad one, and this one line might answer as a text for all:

"The weary waves wash sadly, and a grief
Sounds in the wind."

MEDICAL THERMOMETRY AND HUMAN TEMPERATURE. By Prof. C. A. WUNDERLICH and EDWARD SEGUIN, M. D. New-York: WM. WOOD & Co.

The subject upon which this medical treatise is written is one still in its infancy, though there is every reason to think that continued investigation will develop it into the readiest and surest means of detecting the progress and change of disease. Though principally devoted to the elucidation of this practice in the higher forms of medical treatment, the present work contains a graphic account of the advantages arising from the use of thermometry in the nursing and education of young children. Prof. WUNDERLICH suggests that all mothers should accustom themselves to judge of the temperature of their infant's bodies by mere hand pressure, an art easily acquired, and which would enable them to predict sickness and prepare for it, as readily as a sea captain can foretell a storm by means of a barometer.

SAINT ABE AND HIS SEVEN WIVES. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

This is a poetical romance drawn from experiences of life at Salt Lake City. The characters are capitally sketched in a light but truthful manner, and the entire poem is literally mined with concealed humor, which, with slight penetration, produces the most startling mirth explosions. It may be urged by some in way of objection that the conclusion drawn from the sorrows and trials consequent to polygamy is not carried to its highest possible ground; but then every one knows what the deductions would be from a strictly moral standpoint, while it is both novel and gratifying to know that the condition is far from an agreeable one, even when judged by the easy cynical tests of a modern man of the world.

Books Received.

Memoir of Ulric Dahlgren. By his father, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Hunter and Tom. (The August Stories.) By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

The Theology of the New Testament. Translated from the Dutch of VAN OOSTERZEE by MAURICE J. EVANS. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

Poems for the Million. By FRANCIS S. SMITH. New-York: American News Company.

Granny Bright's Blanket. By C. E. K. DAVIS. Boston: HENRY HOYT.

Wearithome. By the author of *Randolph Honor.* Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The Sciences of Nature versus The Science of Man. By NOAH PORTER. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

Statistics of Mines and Mining. By ROSSITER N. RAYMOND. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Virginia State Business Directory for 1872. ANDREW BOYD. Richmond: BENJAMIN BATES.

Text-Book of Zoology. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Hannah. By Miss MULOCK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

First Help in Accidents and in Sickness. Boston: ALEXANDER MOORE.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide. Rochester: JAMES VICK.

Fabrics; A Story of To-Day. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Lucia; Her Problem. By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

Ruby Duke. By Mrs. H. K. POTWIN. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

Text-Book of Geology. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Miss Robert's Fortune. By SOPHY WINTHROP. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Jesus Christ; His Life and His Works. From the French of E. DE PRESSENSE, D. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

The Hoosier School-master. By EDWARD EGGLESTON. New-York: ORANGE JUDD & Co.

Second Book on Analytic Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. By CALUN CUTTER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Woman's Worth and Worthlessness. By GAIL HAMILTON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Imogen and Other Poems. Boston: B. B. RUSSELL.

The Funny Philosopher. By GEORGE SELLOTT. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Poems. By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

California. By Major WM. L. COLE. New-York: Irish American Office.

Words of Washington. Selected by JAMES PARTON. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The Wanderer. By WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The Student's History of the Middle Ages. By HENRY HALLEN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Diseases of the Brain and Nerves. New-York: American News Company.

A Treatise on English Punctuation. By JOHN WILSON. (Twentieth edition.) New-York: WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & Co.

Register of the Department of Justice. Compiled by R. M. SHERMAN. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Right One. From the Swedish of MARIE SOPHIE SCHWARTZ. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The Coin Book. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Day Unto Day. Boston: American Unitarian Society.

The Walking Doll. By R. H. NEWALL. New-York: FRANCIS B. FELT & Co.

Poems. By Mrs. JULIA C. R. DORR. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Proceedings of the West Side Association. New-York: J. ABNER SACKETT.

Cyrilla; or, The Mysterious Engagement. By BARONESS.

Tautphœus. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.

New-York and Its Institutions. By Rev. J. F. RICHMOND. New-York: E. B. TREAT.

Lippincott's Magazine. (Vol. VIII.) Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Myself; A Romance of New-England Life. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Bivouac and Battle. (Onward and Upward series.) By OLIVER OPTIC. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The Metaphors of St. Paul. By DEAN HOWSON. Boston: American Tract Society.

Water and Land. (Science for the Young.) By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Round the World. By a Boy. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Neuralgia, and the Diseases that Resemble It. By FRANCIS E. ANSTIE, M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Disabilities of American Women Married Abroad. By WM. BEACH LAWRENCE. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co.

Poems. By Mrs. EMMA M. BELL, A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Border Reminiscences. By RANDOLPH B. MARCY, U. S. A. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Blue Belle of Red Neck. By the author of *Dorothy For.* New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

The Works of Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart. (Vol. II.) New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

A Defense of the Holy Orders in the Church of England. By Rev. T. J. BAILEY. New-York: POTT & AMERY.

Whitaker's Almanac for 1872. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co.

Chicago and the Great Conflagration. By ELIAS COLBERT and EVERETT CHAMBERLIN. Cincinnati and New-York: C. F. VENT.

Ups and Downs on Land and Water. By AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

The History of Greece. By Prof. ERNST CURTIUS. (Vol. II.) New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co.

Eva's Adventures in Shadow Land. By MARY D. NAUMAN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

A Comparative History of Religion. By JAS. C. MOFFAT, D. D. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

A Vigorous Brass Band in Montreal.

From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 24.

About 8:40 o'clock last night the wide roof of the Drill Shed came with a crash to the ground. Fortunately the wings of the structure in which are situated the armories of the different volunteer regiments, have escaped injury, and no damage has been done to the immense number of rifles, accoutrements, and other Government property stowed in them. In the interior of the building is to be seen nothing but one wide expanse of broken timber, twisted iron, and masses of snow and ice.

According to usual custom the band of the Prince of Wales Rifle Regiment had assembled on their regular practice night in their band-room on the west side of the building at 8 o'clock, and were playing with might and main the martial tune of the "British Grenadiers," when they were disturbed by the *entrée* of numerous stones into the room through the window. Under the impression that they were attacked by a mob of rowdies, they continued playing the tune louder and louder, until another volley of stones, accompanied by the appearance of a man at the window, so aroused their ire that with one accord they dropped their instruments and ran out to meet the supposed attacking party, but only to find the calm moonlight shining peacefully on an unshapen mass of ruins where was once the hard-trodden floor of the drill-shed. Comprehending the situation at a glance, the men remained quietly in the body of the shed until the rear door was broken open by some persons outside, and so they made their escape. Of course the sounds first heard by them were the same as heard by the person descending St. Gabriel-street, and the stones were sent through the windows by individuals outside to warn them of their perilous position. So great, however, was the noise made by the fifes and drums of the band that the roof had crashed in and all danger had passed, and yet not one of the bandsmen had heard any sound but that made by the instruments in their hands. The drill-shed was completed and handed over to the civil authorities in the Fall of 1868, at a cost of nearly $70,000. It covers an extent of over two acres of ground, and was roofed with what was called segmental girders, with tie-rods, the whole resting on iron shoes securely fastened to the stone wall. What was the cause of the accident it is hard to say. There was a considerable quantity of snow on the roof, but not nearly the quantity there was on it this time last year. By many it is said that the sudden change from mild to severe weather which took place yesterday afternoon had so contracted the iron girders of the roof that they snapped, and so left no support for the rafters, which at once gave.

The Jumel Estate.

The Jumel ejectment suit was continued in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Most of the day was occupied in argument concerning the admissibility of certain depositions as evidence. One or two witnesses were examined in relation to them, and a colored woman, named ELIZABETH PRICE, testified concerning her acquaintance with Mme. JUMEL, with whom she lived as servant for a number of years. She declared that the Madame had frequently spoken of a son she had, and that there was in the house a picture of a young child, a boy, wich she said was her son.

The Funeral of Gen. Halleck—Services at Green-Wood.

The remains of the late Major-Gen. HALLECK which arrived at Jersey City on Wednesday night, having been brought from the West in charge of Col. SCOTT, United States Army, and several members of his staff, were placed in a hearse early yesterday morning and conveyed without formality to Green-Wood Cemetery, where they were placed in the Mortuary Chapel. The honor of a military escort was tendered to the family by both Gen. MEADE and Gen. MCDOWELL, but the offer was declined.

The funeral services took place in the Chapel at 2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. WYATT, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating. There was no unusual ceremony. Among those present were the wife of Gen. HALLECK, who accompanied the body of her husband from Louisville, her father, JOHN C. HAMILTON, and other relatives; besides, Gen. MCDOWELL and staff, Gen. CASEY and staff and Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS. At the close of the services the remains were interred in the cemetery.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Petitions were presented against legislative interference with the Erie Railroad; in favor of the Pneumatic Tube Railroad, and for an increase of the Literary Fund; against giving the Third-avenue Railroad Company the right to run palace-cars; from Brooklyn, requesting the Governor to request the President to direct the Bureau of Engineers of New-York Harbor to revise the pier-head line in front of Brooklyn, as established in 1857.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. TIEMANN offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Banks to report a bill to prevent savings banks from doing business as banks of deposit and checks. Agreed to.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Committee on Banks inquire into and report on the propriety of so amending the laws relating to savings banks, as to prevent any savings banks doing ordinary banking business. Agreed to.

THIEVES.

Mr. WEISMAN offered a resolution declaring it a felony for any person known as a thief to be present in any moneyed institution. Laid on the table.

THE NEW-YORK CLAIMS BILL.

The Assembly bill providing for payment of the claims against the City and County of New-York, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill, which differed from the Assembly bill in leaving the President of the Board of Aldermen out of the Board of Audit, was substituted for the Assembly bill.

Mr. BENEDICT moved a substitute, which was substantially the same as Mr. HAWKINS' bill which was defeated in the Assembly, and urged its adoption at length.

Mr. PALMER and Mr. WOODIN supported the Senate bill.

Mr. O'BRIEN warmly urged the retention of Mr. COCHRANE on the Board of Audit. In the course of his remarks he denounced Controller GREEN.

When the amendment to hold the meetings of the Board with open doors came up, Mr. BENEDICT strongly opposed it, but it passed by a decided vote.

Mr. JOHNSON, in order to have the bill conform to the Assembly bill, moved to add the President of the Board of Aldermen to the Auditing Board. The motion was lost by a decided vote.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the Senate, when Mr. BENEDICT renewed his amendment to give the Controller exclusive power, and on that called for the yeas and nays. It was lost—yeas 5, nays 22.

Mr. BENEDICT moved all his amendments, demanding the yeas and nays, which were adverse by about the same vote.

Mr. JOHNSON renewed his motion to add Gen. COCHRANE to the Board, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 3, nays 25.

Mr. MADDEN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee with instructions to amend, so that the bills audited should be submitted to the Common Council. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading and passed. Yeas 28a—11 the Senators present voting in the affirmative.

PRINTING.

Mr. WOODIN offered a resolution that the Controller of the Senate furnish the Senate a copy of all contracts now in force in relation to public printing, together with a statement showing the aggregate thereof under said contract or contracts for the year 1871; also, a detailed account of all expenses incurred and paid for printing during the year under any resolution of the Legislature, or either branch thereof, and to whom the same was paid, together with any other information which in his judgment may aid the Legislature in devising measures for retrenchment in the expenses of public printing.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to include the years 1868, 1869 and 1870. Lost.

The resolution passed, and the Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill providing for the formation of free public libraries in each town, village and city in the State was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. JUDD, at some length, explained the provisions of the bill, and the great good it was destined to do if passed.

Mr. SMYTH opposed the bill as unnecessary.

Mr. HOUGHTON, of Saratoga, sustained the bill in an earnest manner.

The bill was slightly modified and ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were also disposed of as noted:

Regulating the signing and sealing of bills; ordered to a third reading. Providing for the appointing of notaries public in counties where they do not reside, but do their business, and legalizing the acts of such notaries; ordered to a third reading. Amending the act to establish Recorders of the Court in Utica so as to pay the Recorder a salary of $2,500, instead of fees; ordered to a third reading. Amending the charter of the Westchester Savings Bank by authorizing the trustees to invest in town or village bonds; ordered to a third reading.

MR. TILDEN.

A leave of absence was granted Mr. TILDEN, for the balance of the week, owing to illness.

ONEIDA BAR ASSOCIATION.

By consent, a bill incorporating the Bar Association of Oneida County was passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported:

Amending the charter of the Manhattan Dispensary; authorizing the Treasurer of Kings County to designate as Deputy one of his clerks to act in his absence. By consent the bill was read a third time and passed; amending the act to protect purchasers of real estate sold by order of Surrogates: to pay the Recorder of Utica a salary of $2,500 a year, instead of fees, was passed.

ANNULLING THE RING NATURALIZATIONS.

Mr. HAWKINS introduced a bill

To ascertain by proper proofs who are entitled to vote upon certificates of naturalization purporting to have been issued within the City and County of New-York by the Supreme Court during the month of October, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, and by the Superior Court during the months of September and October of said years. The bill prohibits the reception of such papers as facts therein recited, or of the right of the holder to vote until the provisions of this act are complied with by the holder thereof. To test the genuineness of these papers the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court are given jurisdiction in the matter for investigation.

WAREHOUSE AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill

To incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company, and provide improved wharves and warehouses in the City and County of New-York, and for the transportation of passengers and freight in New-York and Westchester Counties.

The same bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

THE NEW-YORK STREETS.

Mr. HEALY moved that the Commission on Street Cleaning in New-York report to the House within fifteen days the number of contracts made since the organization of the Commission, with whom made, at what prices, and how much money has been paid for the service since the organization of the Department. Adopted.

THE SENATE CLERK AND THE PRINTING CONTRACTS.

Mr. D. B. HILL offered the following:

Whereas, Charges have been made in the public Press, substantiated by affidavit, alleging that in the years 1868 and 1869, through the procurement, connivance and corrupt action of the then Clerk of the Senate, false and fraudulent bills for printing were presented and paid by the Legislature, and printing bills were fraudulently altered and increased, and said Clerk corruptly received a certain percentage of the amounts thus paid; and

Whereas, Said Clerk is an officer of the present Legislature; and

Whereas, Attention has been drawn to the subject of public printing and the enormous amounts paid therefore during the past four years; therefore,

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Public Printing of this House be empowered and directed to ascertain the truth of the said charges, and to investigate the whole subject of legislative and department printing, and to ascertain whether other corrupt practices and abuses have not existed in relation thereto, and to report thereon to this House, and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and the meeting of said Committee shall be open to the public.

Mr. ALVORD rose to debate, and the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. ALVORD then called up his resolution for the Committee on Printing to make an investigation, which he said would cover the case, and it was adopted.

THE NEW CAPITOL CORRUPTIONS.

Mr. IRA D. BROWN offered the following:

Whereas, It is charged in a certain resolution adopted by the State Working Men's Assembly, that the new capital has been used as a political machine for the purpose of advancing the political interests of the capital Commissioners; that employes of the State have worked upon private contracts while paid by the State; and the building materials have been taken from the new capital and appropriated for individual use; therefore,

Resolved, That the Ways and Means Committee be, and they are hereby authorized and required to examine into the truth or falsity of these allegations, and in the progress of the investigation they have power to send for persons and papers. Tabled, debate arising.

PRIZE PACKAGES OF CANDIES.

Mr. YEAMANS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether the sale of "prize packages" of confectionery or other commodities is in violation of existing statutes, and, if not, that the said Committee be instructed to report a bill for the prevention and suppression of such sales. Tabled, debate arising.

Assembly adjourned.

Judge Bedford's Jury.

The Grand Jury's term expiring on Saturday, there is official information for stating that that body will ask for a further extension of time to enable it to fully complete the work it began in November. All of the indictments against the Municipal robbers that may be ready will be handed in to the Court on Monday next. The present recess of the jury does not prevent them from preparing indictments and collecting evidence, so as to be prepared at their final day's session to dispatch a large amount of business.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Investigating Committee.

Two Members of Assembly Deny Mr. Greeley's Charges — Gratuities to Inspectors — A Warehouseman on the General Order Business — Paying for Election Work.

The flood of testimony which flowed so freely in upon the Investigating Committee in the early days of the session is undergoing a wholesome sifting, and many rumors which had been bandied from mouth to mouth until they had assumed the semblance of well-established fact, are now assuming their true value.

The first witness yesterday was a Mr. WOOD, who, it appeared, was a dock clerk of the National line, and had received money from BLOOMFIELD & Co. One of that firm had sworn he had paid money to an inspector of that name, and, for the purpose of seeing whether there was any confusion on the subject, he was requested to stand aside till Mr. BLOOMFIELD could be sent for, though Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CASSERLY objected that the investigation should be pursued in that way. The next witness was Mr. BIGELOW, who was called to point out the way of getting at an inspector who had received money from him.

Mr. BECKWITH, member of the Assembly from Oneida, was then sworn, and stated that Mr. GREELEY'S declaration that he was accompanied to Albany by Custom-house officers, and influenced in his vote for Speaker by the Custom-house, was wholly false. He swore that he declared himself in favor of SMITH immediately after the election, and that no Custom-house official ever spoke to him on the subject. Later in the day, Mr. FORT, of Oswego, appeared to deny Mr. GREELEY'S statement as to him, and to say that both SMITH and ALVORD knew, for weeks before the Legislature met that he should vote for SMITH for Speaker; that as to the Postmaster and Collector of Oswego, who were alleged to have influenced him, the Postmaster never spoke to him on the subject and the Collector only casually, and that no one ever asked him to vote for SMITH. As to his colleagues, one voted for SMITH and one for ALVORD, and neither was from Oswego City.

Mr. MEYER, who had the General Order business under Collector SMYTHE, then swore that $1 a case was a fair rate for General Order charges on goods landed in New-York, and $1 25 for those landed in Jersey. He thought the privilege was worth at present rates $40,000. His evidence as a whole obviously did not suit the Democratic Senators, by whom he was called, as his statements were rather favorable to LEET & STOCKING.

Mr. TOMES, an importer, who had suffered from pilfering, was then sworn. The cartman had receipted for the package to the Cunard line as in good order, but on its receipt at the public store it was marked as being in bad order, and he was at once informed of that fact by the appraiser. He has sued the cartman, but thinks the Collector will compel the cartman to pay. Mr. MCCABE, a discharged weigher's laborer, testified that his superior paid men for time when they were attending to election work, and mentioned various instances of neglect by him. He said he was removed for attending a meeting at which Col. F. A. CONKLING spoke. He also testified as to primary elections, as to payments to men who were away on election business, and in regard to politicians against whom he obviously had a good deal of personal feeling.

FREDERICK H. SNYDER, a manufacturer of Jersey City, testified as to the passage of goods in passengers' baggage arriving by the *City of London* last Thanksgiving. He swore that dutiable goods were passed without payment of duties, and also that an inspector took money for passing goods, which, however, he did not think were dutiable. Mr. SNYDER seemed to have interested himself a good deal in trying to induce witnesses to come before the Commitee, but a close examination narrowed his sources of information down to a traveling salesman, and the question again came up whether witnesses should be compelled to disclose the names of persons who have paid bribes to inspectors.

MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the session yesterday morning, a letter was read from CHARLES BELLOWS & Co., complaining that on the 28th of July, 1871, they paid duty on 100 cases of brandy, but that only ninety-nine were delivered to them. Subsequently the missing case was discovered in General Order store No. 270, and before they could obtain possession of it were charged $4, although the correct charge, they allege, should not exceed sixty-seven cents. They now claimed redress, not for the sake of the amount involved, but on principle they objected to pay more than was fair.

AN EX-OFFICER IN THE CUSTOMS.

GEORGE J. WOOD was the first witness called. He testified as follows, being questioned by the Chairman: I am a clerk in the National line of steam-ships. I am not now a Custom-house officer, but was one about three years ago. I understand it has been stated here that I received gratuities for taking care of the goods of BLOOMFIELD & Co. from one of the clerks. I never received anything from him, but did receive $5 from the firm for taking care of its goods on the dock. There is no inspector on the dock named WOOD.

To Senator Pratt—I never represented myself an inspector to any one in the employ of BLOOMFIELD & Co.

Q.—What power have you over the goods after they leave the ship's side? A.—I have no power at all then. I did not receive any money from Mr. BISSELL in the shape of gratuities, and did not lead him to understand I was an inspector. I am very well known around there, and no one will say that I represent myself what I am not.

Q.—Are the General Order goods taken away quicker than other goods? A.—Much quicker. The General Order carman has considerable influence, and he demands the goods as soon as they are liable to be sent to the General Order. I do not frequently make arrangements with other merchants of a similar character to what I made with Mr. BLOOMFIELD. It very rarely happens, perhaps once or twice in a year, when they desire to have their goods better cared. I have no knowledge that officials of the Customs receive money from merchants by general arrangement for collection, and I know nothing to justify me in saying that it is a general thing.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. ELEIZER BECKWITH testified: I am a member of the Assembly for the State of New-York from Oneida County.

Senator Howe—There was a letter appeared in the *Tribune* to the effect that you voted for Mr. SMITH for the Speakership of the Assembly on account of the influence of the Custom-house. If such influence was brought to bear upon you please state what it was? A.—No man to my recollection asked me to vote. My determination in reference to that matter was well known. I was resolved that Mr. SMITH would be my personal choice. In Utica, before I went to Albany, I was asked who was my candidate, and I said I would vote for Mr. SMITH. I will say further that I don't know of any Custom-house official who ever approached me in my life.

Senator Casserly—Mr. SMITH was supported by the Custom-house influence? A.—That is none of my business. The public prints said he was so, but I could not tell you from my own personal knowledge. From observation I should say it was employed in his support. I could not say that there were several Custom-house officers up in Albany, except Mr. A. H. LAFLIN. I don't know Mr. CORNELL, and could not identify him if I saw him.

E. B. BIGLOW.

E. B. BIGLOW testified: I read the testimony of Mr. MUDGETT in the newspapers. He referred to a conversation we had in reference to the payment of inspectors. I told him it was strictly confidential. The inspector simply said, having done us a service and at our request, that he would call upon us. The name of the vessel was the *Joan Ingels*, and she was unloading at Pier No. 44. I could not give you the name of the inspector, as I don't know his name. He got $5. He came to the store and got the money from my partner, but I was busy at the time and did not take notice of him. My partner's name is Mr. JOHNSON.

To Senator Pratt—The only difference in the statement of Mr. MUDGETT and mine is that $5 was paid instead of $10. I might have said everything he alleges I did, for it was a casual conversation. I am an iron broker, but not an importer. We superintend the importations of several merchants in this way.

To Senator Bayard—I don't know whether these cases are of frequent occurrence, but I suppose so. In this particular case the goods did not come out of the ship. In other instances similar guarantees have been given. I am not aware of instances where weighers are paid by merchants for a copy of their returns, but I believe it is done.

To Senator Pratt—In the case I mentioned, I don't know if our permit was on board the vessel after the goods were forty hours there. I know the permit was there before the goods were landed on the dock.

A WAREHOUSEMAN.

HENRY J. MEYER, sworn, said: I am engaged in the business of warehousing. I have stores in Greenwich, Beach, West and Laight streets—eleven stores in all. I am in the business for the last ten years.

To Senator Bayard—I held the General Order business for about three years and a half under Mr. SMYTHE, and I fixed a certain rate of prices which I believed gave satisfaction. It was always regarded as a rich plum, and sometimes caused considerable trouble. I had stores in Bank-street, Greenwich-street, West-street and in Beach-street for the General Order business. I also had a store in Water-street subsequently. Under that arrangement I think I had six General Order stores. At the same time the stores in Jersey City and Hoboken were in operation as General Order stores. In Jersey City there were three General Order stores, the Cunard, Hamburg and Bremen stores. The average rates here ran from thirty-four cents for labor and thirty-four cents for cartage. Sometimes it was as high as forty. I had an understanding with the Inman line by which I got $1 50 for night work. Sometimes a heavy case, like a carriage, would come to $10 or $15. We had to charge according to size and weight, but the average was about thirty-four and thirty-four.

Q.—Was the price of labor higher then than now? A.—It was higher then. The average number of packages to a load would be about three. These would be fair rates for the year 1871. We had lower rates for very small packages, sometimes going as low as eight cents. My present ordinary charge for Stewart packages are twenty-five cents storage and twenty-five cents labor. The rates of cartage are fifty cents a load for the least distance. Sometimes one case is a load, sometimes two, and sometimes three.

Q.—You believe these are fair rates now in the City? A.—Yes, Sir. I would be willing to abide by them under all circumstances. The business of the three lines in Jersey City would probably be equal, if not more, than that of New-York. The last year I had the business of General Order I would receive from 300 to 500 cases during the busy season, and the remainder of the time perhaps the average would be fifty cases a day.

Q.—Were there any other General Order stores in New-York at the time you had the business? A.—I had the most of them. At the first I had the entire charge of it, but subsequently one or two divisions were given to other parties. I did not include these stores in my estimate. I had the superintendence of the whole of them, to see that the merchants were not overcharged. Mr. SMYTHE told me that during the whole time I was in charge there were only three charges against me, and these did not amount to much.

Q.—If you got the General Order business now what would be your charges? A.—I would be willing to undertake it at $1 a case on this side of the river. For this I would guarantee promptness, safety and careful handling of goods.

Q.—Would you not esteem it to be a profitable business to be engaged in if you should have the General Order at $1 a package? A.—Yes, Sir, provided it was continued. It would not do to get it for six months and after having expended a large sum of money on stores to have it taken away. The business could then be profitably conducted on such rates.

Q.—It has been stated that many persons would be willing to pay a bonus to the Government for the business? A.—I believe the way the business is conducted now it would be worth a large sum of money. I believe I mentioned the sum of $40,000. At an average of $1 50, I thought it would be worth that, but I did not say I would give it. That is the statement I made to Mr. COOPER, of STEWART & Co. I might have said it would probably be worth $75,000, but I would not give it. My object would be to satisfy the merchants and reduce the prices to do so. According to the prices that prevailed during the last eighteen months I thought it would be worth $75,000 a year, and I believe that is what I said to Mr. COOPER it was worth to the present proprietors.

To the Chairman—I charge as much for storage for one day as I would for a month. I would charge an equally high price if it was only retained a few hours in the store.

To Senator Howe—I think if the business was given to a merchant he could probably take it at $1. This would include the business on the other side; but, of course, the charges for such goods would be greater. It would not be the interest of the Government to have that charge as low as $1.

To Senator Bayard—The average size of packages is from twenty-one to twenty-seven feet.

To Senator Casserly—He would probably charge about $1 50 for packages on the Jersey side. The charge for a load from Jersey City is $1 30. This load might have three, four, or five packages.

To Senator Buckingham—For packages three to a load the charge should be $1 on this side, $1 25 on the other.

To Senator Pratt—I paid carmen according to Custom-house rates, and made no profit at all on the cartage. I charged merchants the same rate I paid the carmen. The General Order stores under me were never robbed.

ANOTHER ASSEMBLYMAN.

Mr. DANIEL G. FORT, Assemblyman from Oswego, in reply to Senator HOWE, said that he voted for Mr. SMITH for Speaker, but denied that he had been influenced by the Collector or Postmaster of Oswego. He never spoke to the Postmaster. Oswego is a port of entry. His colleagues are T. W. GREEN and C. S. SAFE. GREEN voted for SMITH, and SAFE for ALVORD.

To Senator Casserly—Lives in the City of Oswego. His colleagues are taken from the country. He spoke to the Collector about the Speakership as a matter of conversation. He did not remember that any one asked him to vote for SMITH. It seemed to be understood that he was a Smith man. The contest was sharp and exciting for the Speakership.

BENJ. JOMES, importer of hardware, testified that lately he had suffered loss. A case had been broken open and about $88 worth of property were stolen. He was notified at the Appraiser's office that the case was in bad order. The case was marked "received in bad order." The cartman signed a receipt for it as in good order. Thinks the case was robbed *in transitu*. Is now suing the carman.

To Senator Bayard—There is a record of the receipt of the case in the public stores; was not able to find it; think he was notified of the arrival of the case at the public store on the day the ship arrived; from the mark of a hook on a package in the case, concluded that the case was not broken open on the ship. This was in October last.

EDWARD H. BISSEL was recalled, and said he made the arrangements with Mr. WOOD, [identifies WOOD, of the National line,] but did not pay the money. Does not know of his own knowledge of any similar cases.

AN ASSISTANT WEIGHER.

JOHN MCCABE testified that he was appointed assistant weigher, in charge of the dock Pier No. 45, on the recommendation of Senator CONKLING and Mr. LAWSON, a prominent politician of the Seventh Ward. He did not make it a practice to weigh all weighable goods under his charge. He did not weigh iron, steel, soda-ash, nutmegs, &c. He made his return from the foreign weight. The foreman used to spend but a small portion of his time at the pier. He had to attend to a whole district, and could remain but a little while on each pier. Witness said: I have known a case of a man named JOHN O'GILLIES, who received pay while not attending to his business. He was paid at the rate of forty cents an hour, and was paid for being absent for days. I was paid the same, though not attending to work. I was away, as inspector of elections, about ten days before the election.

Q.—How many days did you get paid while attending to political business? A.—About six or eight days.

Q.—Is that a common practice in your observation? A.—I should judge that others were similarly treated. I remember a large portion of the men going to a primary election to carry the election for the weigher. The election was for delegates to the General Committee and officers of the Republican Committee. These men were entitled to vote there, but did not prevent others from voting. There is what is called a special return made out for the merchant, and it is generally understood that is to be paid for. That is a pretty common custom if a merchant wants an additional return. If he does not require that return he has to take his turn and wait until those before him are weighed. It is in the power of a weigher to delay goods from a merchant. I remember a case where the foreman told me to keep figs belonging to a merchant back until all the rest were weighed, and they were kept for four days, when they might have been weighed the first day. I held my position until the 30th of last November, when I was discharged by the weigher because Mr. MURPHY desired it. The only reason I know for my dismissal was because I attended reform meetings where Republicans were denounced. Mr. EDWARDS ordered me to attend political meetings for the purpose, I suppose, of having a crowd there if possible larger than the opposing crowd. The result was that he won.

Q.—Did you know anything of a party sent into Connecticut once to carry an election there? A.—I understood so, but know nothing about it. I did not hear any names mentioned in connection with it. I know a man who was appointed night inspector who could not write down his own application. He was afterward promoted to the position of supervisor. His name is GABRIEL VAN COTT. I have known nine of that family holding positions at the same time. When called upon to write his name he had a pocket-handkerchief round his hand, under the pretense that he had a sore hand, and he thus evaded showing he could not write. I know an instance where WM. MORTON, a delegate to a convention, was taken to the Custom-house before the election, and promised an appointment if he voted for a particular candidate. I believe the offer was made by Mr. MURPHY. He got the position, and still holds it. I never saw the weigher do anything except sign checks or blank returns. The actual weighing is done by a laborer, and his returns are never questioned.

To Senator Pratt—I published these frauds after my discharge because I considered it my duty. I did not publish them while in office because I considered it the duty of the weigher. I could not tell you the number of packages of soda ash that were weighed. I did not know it was my duty to weigh these goods against the instructions of the weigher and foreman. OGILLICE, of whom I spoke, was away four days as a Republican challenger, and he told me he was paid for that time. While I was away I was inspector of registration in the Republican interest. I spoke to Mr. WILKES, the foreman, in regard to my pay while thus employed, and he said he would see to it. I was paid accordingly. I have no information on the subject that others were paid while they were away, except their own statement. These primaries we alluded to are held in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

To Senator Casserly—The gentleman who recommended me for a position was JOHN D. LAWSON, a prominent Republican politician.

COLLECTING DUTIES OF THE STEAMER PASSENGERS.

FREDERICK H. SCHNEIDER sworn and examined by Mr. BAYARD: I am a manufacturer, and reside in Jersey City. On last Thanksgiving I went to the Inman steamer *City of London*, and while there I was permitted inside the lines. I noticed while there several articles being allowed to pass without paying duty. I saw a box of jewelry, about twelve feet by twelve, pass out without paying duty, and another had two or three dozen of rings, which also passed out. I saw a gentleman with a double shot-gun pass out without paying any duty. I saw other cases of a similar character, and I heard the inspector say if he passed those goods he should be remunerated for it. I afterward understood he got $5. It was a case of a gentleman and wife who were presented with a tea-service which had not been used. This was the inspector whose duty it was to examine the passengers' package. There was some other household goods passed which I do not believe were subject to duty. I noticed inside the line a noted emigrant swindler, examining baggage, and on calling the attention of the inspectors to it, he said he had a pass from the Collector, and he could not prevent him. The Police told me he was quite a desperate character. He proposed, on one occasion, to give me a thrashing for preventing him from victimizing a gentleman. A friend of mine attempted to examine the baggage, to get that of a friend, but he was rudely thrust aside. Afterward, I noticed this swindler, whose name I don't know, speaking to one of the inspectors, in apparently very friendly terms. The subject of Custom-house abuses is one of interest to me, and I have looked into it. I think importers, as a general thing, are unsatisfied with the present management of the Custom-house, for they all seem to have some grievance. There is a disposition, however, on the part of the smaller firms not to come forward and give evidence before the Committee for fear it would injure their business. One firm told me they would give evidence, but at present they were frequently at the mercy of the Custom-house when the steamers with their invoices arrived. In such cases they now fee the inspectors to prevent their goods going to the General Order store, but if they appeared before the Committee they would make themselves a target for oppression.

To Senator Howe—I was standing about ten feet from this box of jewelry when it was carried away. For all I know, he might have gone into the Custom-house and paid duty on them.

Mr. SCHNEIDER stated that a merchant told him he had feed inspectors, but he did not wish to mention his name.

A sharp discussion ensued between the members of the Committee, Messrs. BUCKINGHAM and HOWE contending that the name should be divulged, Mr. BAYARD protesting strongly against such action. Finally Mr. SCHNEIDER said the gentleman's name was A. A. LOVE, a traveling merchant.

ANOTHER WATCH IMPORTER.

Mr. J. J. ROBERTS, an importer of watches, whose evidence was reported yesterday, handed in a copy of the correspondence in relation to the loss of a case of watches consigned to him. He also stated he gave, on one occasion, an officer a small sum of money, but he did not regard it as a bribe, but as a recompense for extra services.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee met at 7½ for an evening session, but no witnesses being present it adjourned at 8½.

Features of the Investigation.

The Democratic Senators showed yesterday what their idea of an investigation is. It had been sworn by a witness that he had recently paid money to an inspector named WOOD, for retaining goods on the steamers *Spain* and *Egypt*, of the National line. An examination of the books of the Custom-house showed that there was no inspector of the name of WOOD in the Government employ, and had been none of that name since the *Egypt* or *Spain* was built. It, however, appeared that there was in the dock of the National line a clerk appointed by the steam-ship company, named WOOD, and that man, on being called before the Committee, stated that he had received money from the firm in question for keeping goods on those ships. Mr. CASSERLY thereupon proceeded to argue that because this WOOD was not an inspector he could not be the person referred to by the merchant, but that there must be some Customs officer who had been bribed. For the purpose of settling the question, Mr. STEWART moved that the merchant be sent for to see if he could identify the witness, WOOD, as the man to whom he had paid money. This simple and proper suggestion brought out Mr. BAYARD in a petulant speech of objection. Senator STEWART, however, put the case in its proper light in a few plain words. The Committee were trying to find out whether corrupt practices existed in the Custom-house. A witness had sworn that a Customs officer had received money from him, but by other evidence a strong presumption was raised that he was in error. For the purpose of settling the question, it was moved to bring the two witnesses together, and to this Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY strenuously objected. The kind of "investigation" they want is to get some one to swear he has heard some one say something, or that he has done something, and then to prevent any inquiry as to whether he is correct. This kind of "investigation" may suit the Democrats and the *Tribune*, but it will hardly suit the people. Of course, Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY don't take "sides."

Another feature of the same general theory cropped out when Senator BAYARD again propounded yesterday his extraordinary doctrine that if some witness states that some merchant has told him he has paid money to inspectors, that is to be accepted as evidence, and that the name of the merchant who is alleged to have paid the money is not to be disclosed. Mr. BAYARD thinks that the investigation should stop at this precise point, so far as the Committee is concerned. It really seems that it is only necessary to state this proposition to refute it. It seems to us that if any merchant is even heard of who is stated to have bribed an officer, he should be compelled to appear and furnish all the evidence in his power toward detecting the corrupt official. Then that official can be promptly removed. If it appears that such cases are numerous enough to show that the system is at fault, legislation will be needed. But what the Committee should seek is to work a reform, whether that reform is to be sought in a change in individuals working under a system, or in a change of the system.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Mobile *Register* compliments very highly the message of Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, and calls him a Republican.

Washington telegrams say that leading Democrats think they can postpone their National Convention even until August, and meanwhile let the Republicans develop their plans fully.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Telegraph* brings forward Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES for the Presidency—"not as a Democrat, or as a Republican, but only as a Reformer." It says he is fully restored to health.

The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Chicago *Post* thinks there is hardly a doubt that Gov. PALMER is about to abandon the Republican Party and go over to the Passivists, hoping to receive their nomination for the Presidency.

One of the Senators of Kansas accused of bribery in the election of United States Senator CALDWELL, has published a card denouncing the charge, so far as affects himself, as infamously and basely false, and calling upon the slanderer to come forward, that there may be a full and searching investigation.

A citizen of Tennessee has written to Washington that, in his locality, not a single newspaper has printed the President's message, while all of them are filled with reckless denunciations of the General Government. The writer expresses the belief that should a Democrat be elected President in 1872, no loyal men could remain in Tennessee.

Senator WILSON'S friends claim for him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, (we know not on what authority,) the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia and Alabama, and they now wish to hear from New-England. Meanwhile there are no indications of ill-feeling between them and Mr. COLFAX'S friends, all advocating the re-election of President GRANT.

A copy of the by-laws of a Lodge of the Order of American Crusaders, captured by the United States authorities in Mississippi, shows that there is a widespread organization in the South, under this name, which follows in the tracks of the Kuklux-Klan, its chief objects being to keep the blacks from voting or owning land, and to prevent "carpet-baggers" from holding office.

Col. ALEX. K. MCCLURE, the independent Republican Reform candidate for the Senate in Pennsylvania, spoke in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. He said that on national questions and party policy he would act with the Republican organization, but he explicitly declared that if elected he will not yield to caucus dictation in relation to Philadelphia affairs, or aid in any way in continuing the rule of rings in that city. The election in this district, a special one, takes place on Tuesday next.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Halleck Statue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the notice of the proposed statue of the poet HALLECK to be erected in the Central Park your art critic states that a commission has been given for the execution of the work to the sculptor MACDONALD. Permit me, as a member of the Committee having the matter in charge, to say that as yet no action has been taken, sufficient funds not yet having been raised to pay for the work. Mr. MACDONALD has made a model for a statue of the poet, and other artists, it is understood, are also engaged on designs to be submitted to the Committee and other subscribers. JAS. GRANT WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

A Word for the Car-Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your account of the cruelty practiced upon the horses of the Bleecker-street cars, I feel urged to call your attention, and that of Mr. BERGH, to that part of the route on Elm-street, near Worth. At this place there are two steep hills, to get over which the horses are lashed to their utmost speed—even when a car is comparatively empty. To compel two horses, already tired after a long journey, to drag thirty or forty passengers over those steep places—especially in the hot Summer months—is simply barbarous. Such cruelty to animals as well as to the feelings of passengers, ought to be stopped, by compelling the Company to put on an extra horse at the place I have pointed out. S. B. J.

BROOKLYN, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

Columbia College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your remarks upon the subject of our City colleges, and especially Columbia, with interest. You justly remark with surprise upon the small number of students in the academical department of that old college. The true explanation of this continued failing off appears to me to consist in the fact that the situation of the college is in the heart of this great City.

As it is now, a student entering there feels more as one entering a high-school than a university. There is no college life such as exists elsewhere.

Let the Trustees sell their old deaf and dumb asylum, and build a suitable substantial stone structure, with dormitories, somewhere just out of town, (if the charter permits,) say near the Harlem River, where rowing clubs, &c., would be possibilities. Then, with the best talent in the land in the professional chairs, there is no reason in the world why Columbia should not raise its academical department to as high a degree of public favor as we now see in its flourishing Law School, Mining School, and Medical Department.

Then the young men of New-York would have as good a chance of enjoying a thoroughly university existence during their college life as they get now by going to Harvard, and doing all in their power to make that the national college of the country. Respectfully, ALUMNUS.

Street-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your edition of this morning contains an article detailing an atrocious cruelty to a pair of horses of the Bleecker-street line, on Monday night last, at 11½ o'clock. This is no novelty on this line, in particular, nor on a majority of other car lines of this City. How men could look on and see a pair of unoffending brutes so maltreated, yet offer no interference, goes far to give the lie to our boasted civilization.

My purpose is to ask you to request the kind hearted gentleman who wrote you the article in question to favor me with his name and address, as well as those of all others who witnessed the transaction; also, the number of the car, conductor and driver, in order that I may try to enforce the law and procure a little of that justice for the toiling horse which men so obstinately persist in demanding for themselves. But, in view of my present and past experience, the inquiry is forced on my mind, can these despotic corporations be reached?

On the 7th of February, 1868, a driver and conductor of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Company, the same line in question, were tried in the General Sessions and convicted and fined by Recorder HACKETT $250 each, which ruling, however, was demurred to by the proprietors of the line; and, although I repeatedly importuned Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney could never get the case heard on appeal. There is a grade at Elm and Pearl streets, up which these cars are drawn—the severest in the City—and, although I have for years implored this rich corporation to show a little mercy to their suffering animals by keeping a third horse at this spot to aid in dragging the fearful loads up the precipice, a deaf ear has always been turned to my entreaties. Yours, &c.,

HENRY BERGH, President.

Judges and Referees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it universally known that the right of the people to a trial by a jury has been stolen from them? Are the citizens of this great City aware, as a general thing, that if any one of them be sued for debt, that the Judge will most likely send the case to a referee, and that a citizen cannot have his case tried in open Court before a jury? I know such to be the fact, and thousands of the people know it to their sorrow, but what can we do about it? In many cases the Judge appoints as referee some very young lawyer, hid away in a garret-office down-town, who has nothing else to do, nor could not do it if he had. Many of these referees, as is believed, get their appointment through the influence of one of the parties to the suit, generally the plaintiff, and if the latter be a lawyer they are understood to divide what they can get out of the defendant. The latter has no choice, he must submit to the trial before this referee, who, in half the cases, proves to be a veritable *Dogberry*, doing business for the plaintiff, and he takes upon himself the right to rule out all the testimony for one party, and to admit any and everything for the other. Now, one of the important objections to a referee is the manner of taking testimony, namely, the writing of it down in long hand. The result of this is, that such testimony that could be heard and disposed of by a jury in an afternoon will consume at least a week's time before a referee. The referee must be paid at the rate of $5 a sitting, which is one hour. If a suit consumes 100 hours the referee's bill will be $500. We have Courts for this purpose and they are paid for it, and the people should have the benefit of them. If there are not enough Courts and juries, why can we not have more? In the referee system nearly everything can be run foul. The defeated party can appeal the case, it is true, but he is obliged to go to the expense of printing the testimony beforehand, and the referee takes care to admit so much documentary evidence that the defeated party is obliged to submit to the robbery.

How long shall we submit to these things? When we are attacked by burglars we are justified in killing. When the Courts, through their referees, send a villain to pounce upon us and rob us, and make beggars of our wives and children, why shall we not kill them? Don't you think it is coming to this? J. B.

Encouragement for the Wearers of Chignons.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 23.

The Board of Health report submitted to the Massachusetts Senate yesterday contains an interesting paper upon vegetable parasites, in which the vexed question, injury from the use of chignons, is discussed by Dr. JAMES C. WHITE. The Doctor speaks of it under the head of "Chignon Fungus," and says that some degree of alarm was not long ago created among ladies by stories of the occurrence of various sorts of parasite growth upon the false hair so generally worn by them, and he has seen not a few cases of disease of the scalp, supposed by the patients to have been caught from some impurity attached to the chignon worn. Such fears are groundless. There have been often observed little globular masses upon the shafts of the hair before cleansing, and in cases where such cleansing is not properly done, also upon the hair after being manufactured into shape for wear. These masses are composed of the elements of a fungus, but there is no reason to suppose it capable of attaching itself to living tissue or of creating any disease of the parts with which it might be brought in contact. The possibility of receiving animal parasites through the false hair worn is a question foreign to the Board, but the doctor states that the dried sebaceous concretions which form at times upon the shafts of the hair, and are popularly called "hair-eaters," and supposed to be a cause of loss of hair, are not to be confounded with anything of a parasitic nature.

The Insolvent Insurance Companies.

In the case of GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against the Market Fire Insurance Company, the formal decree dissolving the corporation, and continuing the receiver to wind up its affairs, was yesterday signed by Judge BARRETT.

In the case of BOWEN against the Washington Insurance Company, Judge BARRETT made a similar order to that in the preceding case, dissolving the Company and continuing the receiver.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Day calendar for Jan. 26: Nos. 33, 27, 25, 13, 42, 57, 74, and 75.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
145—Bridge vs. Steam-ship Aleppo.	67—The United States vs. Steamer Helmdel.
2—Olney vs. Schooner O. H. Booth.	132—Boyle vs. Schooner Breese.
18—Ulrichson vs. Bark Milton.	158—Cheney vs. Owen.
39—Johnson vs. Schooner J. M. McMillan.	159—Cornell vs. Schooner Margaretta.
40—Davis vs. Prendergast.	160—N. J. Lighterage Co. vs. Propeller E. Baxter.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
62—The People vs. Marine Court.	113—Thompson vs. Christie.
63—Picknell vs. Williamstown and Faboro Railroad.	124—Morse vs. Lawson.
77—Hay vs. White.	126—Lelance vs. Maguire.
84—McHenry vs. Hazard.	127—Mooreman vs. O'Blake.
105—Marchier vs. Hesswer.	133—Coudin vs. Gotgettran.
106—Schmidt vs. Levy.	162—Kelger vs. Kelger.
	168—Lewis vs. Parsons.
	187—Francis vs. Spelman.
	176—Seward vs. Lumous.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
725—Clapp vs. Ostrander.	2433—Chase vs. Witkonski.
1215—Hildreth vs. Shepard	2473—Hoppach vs. Louis.
2311—Cushing vs. Bradford	2475—Wilson vs. Trumpler.
2081—Ross vs. Schuiff.	2497—Sinclair vs. Killen.
2091—Homergue vs. Elkins.	2499—Paddock vs. Morris.
1780—Knox vs. Thompson.	2503—Baker vs. Niles.
1921—Thompson vs. Brandt et al.	2525—Ross, Jr., vs. Braine.
2219—Tuska vs. Werver.	2565—Swain vs. Tirney.
2243—Bannigen vs. Mayor and City of New-York.	2571—Lappott vs. Stern.
2247—Hogan vs. Jones.	2577—Littil vs. Minton.
2257—Rodgers vs. Marshall.	2601—Maverick National Bank, of Boston, Mass., vs. Finnegan.
2307—Goodman vs. Calding	2605—Maverick National Bank, of Boston, Mass., vs. Levett.
	2645—Friedlander vs. White

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1703—Garbutt vs. Benning.	1465—Cadwell vs. Valentine.
1511—Alyer vs. Freese.	1707—McCullough vs. Otten.
167—Bridgewater Paint and Can Color Works vs. Bang.	1436—Emmonstal vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1585—Fursell vs. Gledhill.	1288—Bailey vs. Griswold.
1654—Washington Ice Co. vs. Wellman.	1774—Reed vs. Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Co.
1662—Burnham vs. Clark.	
1761—Egerton vs. Fulton National Bank.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1102—Crandall vs. Hawkins.	847—The N. Y. Lithographic, Engraving and Printing Co. vs. American Tontine Life and Savings Ins. Co.
498—Stitt vs. Bixby.	369—Handte vs. Wetzler.
932—Carroll vs. Butler.	
827—Cornell vs. Lowerre.	
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.	
1048—Crane vs. Burges.	
68—McCauley, admr'x vs. Gans.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8637—Hillier vs. Sanderson.	7896—Hacks vs. Aaron.
7427—Miller vs. Andrews.	7897—Wheelock vs. N. Y. R. & A. Co. of N. Y.
7675—Wigger vs. Leamy.	7898—Frend vs. Shepard.
7837—Hartman vs. Coulter.	7899—Harrigan vs. Sherlock.
7840—Stern vs. Nussbaum.	7901—Sclovert vs. Goldschmidt.
7699—Schurck vs. Curtis.	7960—Green vs. Hugart.
7894—Irving vs. Jenny.	7902—Alexander vs. Bernan.
7895—Cantacuzan vs. Riffland.	

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7802—Febbel vs. Perfer.	7696—Simonson vs. Bopp.
7877—Lang vs. Chandler.	7884—Crook vs. Bloomer.
7771—Stein vs. Ess.	7889—Bar vs. Lentley.
7806—Wallace vs. Mayer.	7896—Wilson vs. Ryan.
7809—Unternseyer vs. Turnless.	7891—Stupple vs. Weimer.
7692—Youngeman vs. Hoffman.	7892—Wiggins vs. The M. & O. S. N. Co. of N. Y.
7669—Fox vs. Johnson.	7893—Lindey vs. Dayton.
7715—O'Shae vs. Terfermey.	

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

By Judge Blatchford.

John B. Zabriskie *vs.* Ashbury Fountain et al.; claim for wages due and moneys in account with the respondents; case referred to Commissioner to state an account of debit and credit between the parties; other questions reserved till the report is made.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

By Judge Barrett.

Seaver *vs.* Cartwright et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Lester et al. *vs.* Cohen et al.; motion adjourned to first Monday of February, to be held at the same time as the defendant's motion for a resettlement, &c.

The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York *vs.* Blake et al.; judgment granted.

In the matter of the final accounting of D. Levy *vs.* the heirs-at-law of H. Oppenheimer; memoranda for counsel.

Philip Boyer *vs.* Lena Boyer; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Deitz *vs.* Deitz; memoranda for counsel.

Merwin *vs.* Brett; motion granted.

Preis *vs.* Rydleroski; memoranda for counsel.

Waldheimer *vs.* Seil et al.; judgment granted.

Butts *vs.* Lang; motion granted.

Korzman *vs.* Segrist et al.; report confirmed but no allowance granted.

Astor *vs.* Noonan et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Fellheimer, &c., *vs.* Cohn et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Caldwell *vs.* Commercial Warehouse Company; injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Hatch *vs.* Hatch; Strong *vs.* The Woodward Steam-pump Manufacturing Company; Estes *vs.* Willman; Colton *vs.* Seaman; Lirsh *vs.* Beckerman; Battelle *vs.* Lawson; Bacon *vs.* Risley; Barnard *vs.* Barnard; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 85.—*Steam-boat Bridgeport* vs. *Shaw et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This is a case of collision between the *Bridgeport* and the ship *Margaret Evans*, which was owned by the libelants. The *Evans* was moored for the discharge of cargo at a pier in the East River, and the *Bridgeport* was bound in from Bridgeport, Conn. The collision occurred in a fog, and the defense was that the pilot acted with his usual care and caution in entering the slip of the steamer, was guilty of no fault, and therefore the case was one of inevitable accident. The decree was for the libelants, the Court holding that the master should have known his course well enough to have avoided the accident. This decree was affirmed at the Circuit, and is brought here for review, where it is contended that the Courts below erred in their rulings and in their conclusions of law. One of the points made is that the rule laid down by the Circuit Judge that it is incumbent upon the party pleading inevitable accident to show affirmatively that the collision could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care, caution, and maritime skill, is erroneous, and that the correct rule is that if it happened, notwithstanding such care, &c., then the accident is inevitable.

E. H. Owen for appellants; D. D. Lord for appellees.

Nos. 86 and 87.—*The Propeller Mary J. Vaughan, and the Steam-boat Telegraph*, vs. *Gordon et al.*—Two Cases.—This is an action brought by the appellees, as consignees of a cargo of barley shipped on board a canal-boat which was in tow of the *Mary Vaughan*, to recover damages for the loss of the grain, resulting from a collision between the *Vaughan* and the *Telegraph*, also a tow-boat having a barge in tow, and going in the opposite direction from the *Vaughan*. The libel was filed against the two tow-boats, and they both appeared separately in the suit, and filed exceptions to the libel for insufficiency in not detailing minutely the movements of the two steamers. The exceptions were overruled, and subsequently the District Court rendered a decree against both the steamers. Their defenses had been in respect to each that the other was guilty of the negligence causing the disaster, and they now insist upon such determination, but submit that, in case the vessels were both in fault, the decree should have been against each for a moiety only of the loss.

C. Van Stanvoord for the *Vaughan*; J. Fithian for the *Telegraph*.

Same, E. Lyon for Gordon et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 25.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

DIVORCE—THE FALLS SUICIDE REVIVED.

Ellen Augusta Price vs. *Joel D. Price.*—This was a cross-action for divorce, and came on for trial before the Court and jury on framed issues. The case is outside the ordinary run of this class of cases, in that it revives the suicide of Mrs. Falls, which took place at her residence in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, in January, 1870. It will be remembered that at the date last mentioned, Mrs. Farley, or Falls, committed suicide by taking arsenic, and that at the Coroner's investigation the fact came out that the plaintiff and defendant were living apart; that the deceased had been a nurse to defendant during a severe illness, and that subsequently defendant had been accustomed to visit the deceased at her residence where she died. In the present case the plaintiff charges that defendant committed adultery with the deceased Mrs. Falls, both in his own store in Whitehall-street, and at the house in Atlantic-street, while defendant charges acts of adultery against plaintiff with divers persons at four different places and as many different times. On neither side was the testimony other than circumstantial, except the testimony of a species of detective named Bishop, who swore that he saw plaintiff, in company with a man other than her husband, enter a house in Elizabeth-street, admitted on both sides to be a house of ill repute. The jury failed to agree at the hour of adjournment, and the Judge ordered a sealed verdict.

Monell & Zeglio for plaintiff; Harvey S. Chatfield for defendant.

SOUTHERN FORTS.

New Armament for Moultrie, Jackson and Pulaski.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Tuesday, 23d inst., says: "The contract for mounting the heavy guns in the forts at the entrance of the harbor has been given out here, and the work will be begun today. The contemplated armament which will be placed in Fort Moultrie under the contract is two ten-inch Rodman guns, two 200-pound Parrot guns, and three thirteen-inch mortars. Two 200-pound Parrot guns only will at present be mounted on Fort Sumter. Our neighbors in Savannah are experiencing similar favors, and a contract is about to be awarded here for mounting three ten-inch guns and two 200 pound Parrot guns at Fort Jackson, on the Savannah River, four miles below the city."

The Savannah *Advertiser* of Jan. 21 says that the steam-ship *Magnolia*, on her last trip from New-York, brought out some twenty or more laborers, this instalment to be further increased at that port to the number of 100 men, to constitute the working force of Col. LUDLOW, of the United States Engineers, who will at once commence operations in building extensive and formidable earthworks, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Fort Pulaski. The working plans are looked for by every mail, when the force employed will at once be dispatched to Fort Pulaski. Barracks for the quartering of 100 laborers are to be first erected outside of the fort, when the work of throwing up extensive earthworks in the V of the fort will be at once commenced. Guns of fifteen-inch calibre are to be mounted. The work, aside from the equipments, is to cost $26,000, and it is surmised that, in view of the present aspect of affairs, especially the complications with Spain, the work of further strengthening Pulaski, in addition to the earth batteries, will be continued by the Government, transforming it into one of the strongest forts on the Atlantic coast.

A Mutual Kuklux Scare in Georgia.

A funny story comes from Columbus, Ga. It appears that Columbus has a dark and gloomy bridge, and dire stories of Kuklux outrages are connected with its midnight history. Now, a certain white Republican of the city the other night, belated on one side of the river, was obliged to pass through this bridge to reach his home. Slipping cautiously and quietly along under protection of the shadow, he reached its centre. It so happened that a negro who had stolen a plank on the other side was likewise cautiously feeling his way over the bridge, and just in the darkest part the stolen plank struck the timid Caucasian full in the face, knocking him down. He arose and fled one way, swearing to inquiring friends that the Kuklux had assaulted him, and that he only escaped with his life. The negro dropped his plank and made a clean shoot for the other side, reporting that the Kuklux had met him on the bridge, robbed him and maltreated him in the most fearful manner.

The Lord Industrial School and Working Men's Free Reading-Room.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Lord Industrial Institution, situated at No. 207 Greenwich-street, was held Wednesday evening, at the residence of the Treasurer, D. E. HAWLEY, Esq., No. 47 Fifth-avenue. Mr. JOHN CROSBY BROWN occupied the chair. There were present James M. Brown, H. M. Alexander, J. P. G. Foster, Geo. Cabot-Ward, Robert L. Stuart, G. D. F. Lord, Theo. Roosevelt, M. K. Jesup, H. E. Hawley, C. L. Brace, Robert B. Minturn, D. D. Lord, Robert Gordon, Charles Laneir, and others. The trustees have under their care a day and evening school, in which there have been taught during the past year over 400 children. The sewing-machine department has been prolific of good results. Pupils obtaining situations at remunerative wages immediately on leaving the school. The evening school receives the youth of both sexes, who are obliged to labor during the day, and has been a source of good to hundreds in the lower Wards. The free reading-room offers facilities unequalled in their character, the entire Press of the City being represented on its files. The library, although small, offers additional inducements to the young men of that quarter.

It was resolved that every effort should be made to extend the benefits which the institution already confers.

Public Indignation Meeting.

A meeting of members of the Bar and of citizens generally, irrespective of political parties, to consider the growing corruption of the Bench and degradation of the Bar, and the imminent jeopardy of every right of person and property which has followed as a consequence; and to take such action as will tend to the reform of the Judicial service and the protection of public liberty, will soon take place at the Cooper Union. Eminent lawyers and public spirited citizens will address the meeting, and already the requisition calling the meeting has been signed by the most prominent men at the Bar. All persons interested in reforming the administration of justice in this City and throughout the State, and of frowning down the abuses which have grown up under past misrule, are earnestly invited to co-operate in this effort at the reformation of the most important branch of the public service.

Arrest of a Young Forger.

JOHN DRESSEL, Jr., who is only nineteen years of age, and claims to be a broker, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a complaint made by JOHN T. OAKLEY, who stated that he was a clerk for WHITE, NORRIS & Co., No. 18 Wall-street. As such he had purchased from DRESSEL a check for $141 40, gold, drawn by C. A. ARTHUR, Collector of the Port, in favor of LAHEY & DUBORD, and purporting to be indorsed by them. This indorsement proved to be spurious, and DRESSEL was committed for forgery.

The Riverside Park Awards.

Ex-Judge JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, WM. C. TRAPHAGEN and CHAS. K. GRAHAM, the new Commissioners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court to make the awards and assessments for the completion of Riverside Park, have recently held several meetings to hear the views of property-owners in regard to the awards made by the old Commissioners. At these meetings, it is said, those interested have urged the new Commission to adopt the awards made by the former Commissioners, as being just and equitable. There is good reason for stating, however, that the new Board will materially reduce several of them, which, in their judgment, were based on too high an appraisement.

Fire in Thirty-Sixth-Street.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 531 West Thirty-sixth-street, owned by TIMOTHY RAFFERTY. The occupants are all poor people and have no insurance on their losses. WM. GLADSTONE, who occupied the third floor, lost $400. LIVINGSTON CORNELL, second floor, lost $100. The building will require $800 for repairs, but is fully insured. The fire extended to the three-story frame buildings, Nos. 527 and 529 West Thirty-seventh-street, also owned by RAFFERTY, which were injured to the amount of $500, but they are fully insured. The several occupants suffered slight loss by fire or water.

Burning of an American Steamer.

Private advices via Lisbon and London, received in this City yesterday by the owners of the steamer *America*, recently plying in South American waters, state that that vessel was burned in the Rio de la Plata on the night of Dec. 22. She carried the mails and passengers from the City of Buenos Ayres to Monte Video. The fate of those on board is not mentioned in the dispatch. The *America* was a small steamer of 1,300 tons burthen, built by McKAY & ADDIS, at Boston, in 1866. Further advices are anxiously awaited by the owners in this City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 93⅛; 1867, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—Consols, for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States 5-20 bonds, 92¼, for the issue of 1862.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for money and the account. American Securities—5-20s of 1862, 92¼; 1865, 93⅛; 1867, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £157, since the last report.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Rentes, 56f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—United States 5-20 bonds are quoted at 96⅛@96¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer, and prices have advanced. Middling Uplands, 10¾d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. Sales at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 10¾d. for Middling.

1½ P. M.—TALLOW 45s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.@10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@11d.; sales 18,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston, 10¾d.; on ship named at New-Orleans, 10 15-16d. for Middling. Spirits PETROLEUM, 11d.@13d. CLOVER-SEED, 58s.@59s.

LONDON, Jan. 25—5 P. M.—TALLOW, 51s. 3d. Spirits TURPENTINE, 51s. 6d.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.—COTTON closed steady.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,500	U.S.5-20 C., '64,c.110⅞	200	Sp. Mount. Coal... 67
7,500	U.S.5-20 C., '67,c.112⅞	100	Manhattan Gas....223
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..110⅞	450	W. U. Telegraph.. 73⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new... 66⅜	200	do..bet. call. 73⅝
5,000	do........... 66⅜	200	do..........c. 73⅝
3,000	Va. 6s. Cons.... 52	300	do........... 73⅝
10,000	Mo. 6s.......... 95	300	Pacific Mail...b. c. 57⅝
5,000	Ark. 7s, issued to the Central R. 53	300	do............ 57⅝
		200	do.........b3. 58
2,000	N.Y. 7s, B.L., R.106⅜	300	do............ 58
1,000	N.Y.Cen. 6s, '87. 93	100	Mariposa Pf....... 2⅜
1,000	N.Y.Cen. 7s, '76.104	80	Adams Express... 91⅛
4,000	Erie 1st.........102¼	10	U. S. Express..... 61
5,000	Harlem 1st.......102	100	N.Y.C.& H. b.c.c. 98
3,000	Union Pac. 1st.. 92⅞	100	do........... 98
14,000	do.......... 92⅞	1000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 93⅛
23,000	Toledo & W. 1st, St. L. Divis... 93⅛	300	Erie......bet. call. 34⅛
		100	Erie Pf.......... 66
3,000	Toledo & W. 1st.102	16	Mich. Central.....118
10,000	Great W. 1st, '88. 99⅛	500	L. S. & M. S..b. c. 91⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.104	100	do.........b3. 91⅛
6,000	Morris & Es. 1st.105⅛	1200	Chicago & N. W. 73⅛
24,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.103	300	do........... 73⅛
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st...105	200	do..bet. call. 73⅛
6,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d. 86	300	do........... 73⅛
1,000	St. L. & I.M. 1st. Mort. Bonds... 97⅛	400	do........... 73⅛
		100	New-Jersey Cen...111⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st...........112	100	Chicago & R. I....110⅛
		300	Mil. & St. Paul.... 57⅛
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st. 98⅛	6	P., Ft. W.&C. guar. 96⅜
1,000	P., Ft. W.&C. 1st.105	100	do........... 96⅛
4,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st.102⅛	200	Del., Lack. & W...104⅛
2,000	North Mo. 1st.. 93⅛	400	do...........104
1,000	Toledo & W. 2d. 94⅛	200	Bos., Hart. & E... 3⅛
1,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc. 80	100	Ohio & Miss....... 47⅛
20	Merchants' Bank..118	200	St. L. & Iron Mt.. 62
23	Bank of America.145	100	Hannibal & St. J. 53
250	Bk. of Com....b3.116	100	do........... 53⅛
10	Ninth Nat. Bank..108	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 67
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.100⅛	300	Union Pacific. b.c. 38⅛
50	Ger.-Amn. Bank..108	200	do..........s3. 38⅛
15	Del. & Hud. Canal.120	10	Rome & Watert'n. 98
200	Maryland Coal.... 23		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..114⅞	100	Mariposa Pref..... 3
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...115⅛	100	do........... 2⅞
1,000	do.......s3. 115⅛	200	Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c. 58⅛
5,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, New...........110⅞	100	do........... 58
		500	do........... 57⅝
27,000	U.S.5-20C., '67,s3.112⅞	160	Ocean Bk.....b. c 22
10,000	do...........112⅞	200	N.Y.C. & H...b. c. 98
2,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.....115⅛	500	Erie.......bet. call. 33⅞
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅞	40	Mich. Cen.........117⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, Del... 16⅛	100	L. S. & M. So...... 91⅛
10,000	S.C. St. 6s, New, April and Oct. 26⅛	100	Un. Pac..bet. call. 38⅛
		200	do........... 38⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s....... 95	600	do........... 38⅛
5,000	S.C. St. 6s, New, Jan. & July.... 28⅛	100	Chi.& N.W....b. c. 73⅛
		100	do........... 73⅛
5,000	do........... 28⅛	700	do........... 73⅛
6,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st. 99⅛	400	do........s3. 73⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds.102⅛	200	N. J. Central.......112
25,000	U. Pac. 1st. M...s3. 92⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.......110⅛
10,000	Mor. & Ess. 1st.105⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul.... 57⅛
3,000	H.&St.J.8s,C.B. 98⅛	40	Del., L. & W......103⅛
2,000	C.& N.W. Cons. 95⅛	100	Alt. & T. H........ 25
800	Quick. Min. Co.... 28	160	Morris & Essex.... 93
100	do......b.c.s30. 28	100	Han. & St. Jo..... 53⅛
300	Quick. Pref........ 31⅛	100	Col., C. & I. C..... 23⅛
600	Ohio & Miss...b. c. 47⅛		

THURSDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The demand for the $1,000,000 Treasury Gold, at noon today, amounted in gross to $6,890,000 from 108⅞ to 109⅛ ₱ cent. The $1,000,000 was awarded at 109.03 to 109⅛ ₱ cent. The bidding was unexpectedly large, and at a fraction above the sales of yesterday in the open market. This morning the Gold Room opened at 109⅛ ₱ cent., and so remained through the forenoon. After the Treasury award there was little or no change. Some of the Foreign Bankers were buyers, not to cover Exchange, but supposed on speculation. The Custom-house demand is large this week. The Treasury took in nearly as much Gold yesterday as it sold today. Exchange is also slightly firmer today, but the amount of business doing, other than in the settlement of London credits, is not large. The 60 days' rate is 109⅛ ₱ cent.; short sight abundant at 109⅞@109⅞ ₱ cent. Cable transfers are made at 109⅞ ₱ cent.

Money keeps easy to the Brokers at 7 ₱ cent., with exceptional loans at 6@5 ₱ cent. on call. Discounts at Bank are uniformly 7 ₱ cent.

There was a strong upward feeling at the Stock Exchange early in the day. The speculation in the Railroads, Telegraph and Pacific Mail was, apparently, confident, but wanting positive buoyancy, such as the market exhibited last week. The consequence was partial reaction after 2 o'clock, on a moderate business. Some of the old and wealthy operators while immediately acting on the fluctuations of 1 or 2 ₱ cent., are inclined to believe in higher prices later in the season on the influence of the state of things financially in London and on the Continent. They regard the large sums continually going into American Bonds, (simultaneously with cheap Money and a buoyant local speculation on the London Exchange in the English Railways, Mines, &c.,) as likely, by sympathy, to keep up speculation here, as well as neutralize any domestic causes of disturbance to the New-York Money market, if any other than the Savings' trouble, should occur in the next month or two. Other parties on the Street are inclined to the *short* or bearish side of the present speculation, on the ground that many of the Stocks are too high, for their Dividend prospects ahead, and have been unduly and exceptionally stimulated by causes such as the contest on Union Pacific and the immense amount of "privileges" recently sold by Mr. DREW and others in such Stocks as North West, Wabash, Rock Island, &c. The demand for Union Pacific this forenoon acted, as on yesterday, to stimulate the general market. The Telegraph Stock was higher without much business; Pacific Mail advanced to 58⅛, and the North-west Common Stock was largely speculated in at a difference of 2⅛ ₱ cent. above the cheapest sales on Tuesday night.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Southern State Bonds were dull. The Pacific Mortgages higher and in demand for Union Firsts, and there was a good investment demand for the old Western Mortgages, many of which bearing 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest, have gone up to 103@105 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds were stronger than yesterday on a fair demand and in sympathy with the slight rise in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 112⅞, and the 10-40s coupons at 110⅞ ₱ cent. The New 5 ₱ cents. closed at 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent., including February coupons. The Registered, 109@109⅛, ex February Interest.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 25.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	110¼	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	112⅞	112⅞
American Gold	109	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93⅛	93⅛
Reading	113⅞	114
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	72⅝	72⅝
North-west Preferred	92⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail	57⅝	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82	82⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	74⅞
Western Telegraph	72⅞	72⅞
Erie	34	33⅞
Union Pacific	38⅛	38⅛
Lake Shore	91⅛	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅞	88

The Railroads at the very close were dull. The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows after the Boards:

6 ₱ ct., reg., '81........114⅛	5-20 reg., '67..........111⅞
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81.......115⅛	5-20 coup., '67.........112⅞
5-20 reg., '62...........110⅞	5-20 reg., '68..........111⅜
5-20 coup., '62..........110⅞	5-20 coup., '68.........112⅛
5-20 reg., '64...........110⅛	10-40 reg...............109⅞
5-20 coup., '64..........110⅞	10-40 coup..............110⅞
5-20 reg., '65...........110⅞	5s, reg., '81...........*109⅞
5-20 coup., '65..........111⅛	5s, coup., '81..........110⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....110	6s currency.............115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...110⅞	

* Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83.. 95⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d.......... 94⅛
N. Y. Central 6s, '87.. 93	Tol. & Wab. Equip. bs. 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 91	Tol. & W. Con. Conv't. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subt'n. 91	Han. & Naples 1st...... 88
N. Y. Central 7s, '76..104	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 99⅛
Erie 1st Extended.....102	Gt. West. 2d, '93........ 88⅛
Erie 1st Endorsed..... 94	Galena & Chic. Ex.....107
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......... 94	Galena & Chic. 2d......100⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......... 96	Chic., R. I. & Pacific. 104
Erie 4th 7s, '80......... 93	Morris & Essex 1st....105⅞
Erie 5th 7s, '88......... 91	Morris & Essex 2d.....101⅛
Long Dock Bonds...... 93	Clev. & Tol. Sks. F.....102
H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85..106⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.....107
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75......101	N. J. Cen. 2d............102
Harlem 1st 7s...........102	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st.105
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s.. 97	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d.103
Alb. & Susq. 1st bs....101	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 95
Alb. & Susq. 3d bs..... 97½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.......100
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..116	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....... 98
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.113⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th...... 85
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.... 99	Chic. & Alton. 1st......103⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo... 99½	Chic. & Alton In........ 94
Central Pac. Gold bs.102½	Ohio & Miss. 1st........ 99⅛
Union Pacific 1st bs.. 92⅞	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 93
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 83	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con... 86
Union Pac. In. 10s.... 87½	Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75....104⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.111
Bell. & I. Ill. 1st 8s... 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 98
Alton & T. H. 1st....... 98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st..... 94½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.... 89½	Mil. & St. P., I. & M.D. 88⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d In.... 79½	Chicago & Mil. 1st...... 94
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs. 96	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 93⅛
Chic. & N.W. Con. bs. 94½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d... 72
Chic. & N. W. 1st.......101⅛	Tol., P. & War., W.D. 93
Han. & St. Jo. Conv't. 97	Tol., P. & War. 2d....... 82½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st...105	Tol., P. & War., Bur. D. 86½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.... 99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 93
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex....101⅛	Bos., H. & E. Guar..... 35
Tol. & W. 1st St. L.D. 93⅛	

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal..120	Quick. Mining Co...... 28
Maryland Coal Co..... 22½	Quick. Mining Co. Pf. 31½
American Coal......... 44	Mariposa Mining Co.. 1⅝
Spring M. Coal........ 66¼	Mariposa Mining Pf.. 2⅞
Canton Co., Balt...... 80⅛	Adams Express........ 91
N. J. Land Im. Co.... 70⅛	Wells-Fargo Express. 58⅛
Con. Coal of Md...... 39⅛	American U. S. Ex.... 61
Cum. Coal and Iron.. 46	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 57⅛
West. Union Tel...... 72⅛	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

Gold receipts	$879,589 64
Gold payments	167,727 84
Gold balance	67,881,774 88
Currency receipts	355,044 70
Currency payments	434,475 16
Currency balance	6,834,929 92
Customs	649,000 00

The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the District of Columbia to fund the debt of the old Corporation of the City of Washington at 6 ₱ cent., Gold. This Corporation was superseded by the act of 1871 constituting a Government for the District of Columbia, which embraces the Cities of Washington and Georgetown and the (rural) County of Washington. The debt to be now consolidated consists of $2,150,000, Bonds of various dates, and $850,000 floating obligations. The bill as passed by the House allows the option to the present Bondholders to convert into the new Loan, which, if availed of, would leave only $850,000 for the fresh negotiation. The bill has gone to the Senate.

It is reported from Frankfort that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company are in the market for a loan, on mortgage of the Morris and Essex (leased) line. The practice of raising Money by the Great Roads, acting as lessees, upon their leased lines, is becoming quite common. The Pennsylvania Company have borrowed $5,000,000 or more on the Philadelphia and Erie Branch, and have caused the Fort Wayne Road to add $2,000,000 to its Guaranteed Stock. There is law and also compacts, it is represented, authorizing such negotiations; but, we must repeat, the operation, so far as it adds to the Stocks of leased lines or new Mortgage liens, (not to take up maturing obligations,) greatly weakens the stability of and is calculated to impair confidence in what are known as guaranteed incomes. Indeed, in the case of Fort Wayne, it seems to have been contemplated that the lease may one day be broken up or terminated by mutual consent, and the Pennsylvania Company claim to be reimbursed for new expenditures on the leased Road, as they accrue; so that if the Road should pass out of their hands it will represent in the new Stock its whole cost to the lessees. The compact is understood to leave this exceptional process without limit.

The holders of the old Virginia stocks who accepted the terms for refunding last year, it was with the express agreement that Interest would be renewed and continued on the new Consolidated Bonds. These represent only two-thirds or 66⅔ ₱ cent. of the original claim, the other one-third or 33⅓ ₱ cent. being a lien on Deferred Scrip supposed to rest on the chances of having the new State of West Virginia assume this proportion of the original debt. It already turns out that the very first installment of Interest is defaulted upon, *with a full Treasury*, and that the State of West Virginia never gave the slightest promise or encouragement in regard to assuming more of the old debt than the comparatively limited amount expended upon the public works, within the territory now comprising the new State, when the debt was created. The Deferred Scrip has declined from 20 ₱ cent. to 16 ₱ cent.

Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street, will pay the February coupons of the New-Jersey Midland Road.

The Commercial Warehouse Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1.

The German-American Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1.

We are requested to direct the attention of Savings Depositors to the Statement of the Irving Savings Bank, in our advertising columns. It is the twentieth annual report of the Bank.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following reference to to the Washington Valley Mortgage, (of Ohio,) just brought out in this City by Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co.:

"Messrs. E. W. CLARK & Co., of this city, and CLARK, DODGE & Co., of New-York, are offering at 90 and accrued interest, the first mortgage 7 ₱ cent. bonds of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway Company, issued at the rate of only $10,000 a mile on a finished and productive line, which is operated by the Pennsylvania Company, and runs through one of the richest and best-settled districts of Ohio."

The notice published this morning of the Semi-Annual Dividends of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company should have read, Six (6) ₱ cent. regular, and Four (4) ₱ cent. extra; in all, Ten (10) ₱ cent.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five ₱ cent.. payable on demand; also, a Scrip Dividend of Fifty ₱ cent., to the holders of Participating Policies, for the year ending Feb. 1. Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS Have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, (7-30 per cent.,) in Gold—exempt from United States Tax—are a first and only Mortgage on the Road and its earnings, and upon 50,000,000 Acres of Timber, Mineral and Agricultural Lands—equal in extent to all the New-England States and Maryland included.

The United States has made secure the payment of the Bonds by this ample and unparalleled Land Grant.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000, Coupon and Registered, and are offered by us at par and interest in currency.

All current securities received in exchange. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having still twenty-eight years to run, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin in the City of New-York, are recommended by us for safe and permanent investment for the following reasons, viz.:

1. They are thoroughly secured.

2. Like the Central Pacifics they will be widely known, very popular and always marketable.

3. They will be dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, and have the advantage of both a home and European market.

4. They should largely advance from the present price of 94 and accrued interest, when all sold by the Company, as Central Pacifics have done.

The total issue is $15,000,000, OF WHICH LESS THAN **$2,000,000** NOW REMAIN UNSOLD.

They are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered.

The Central Pacific Bonds are now and have been for a long time above par, and as they are constantly growing in popularity, both in this country and Europe, and becoming scarce in the market, and as they have a long and definite time to run, (now about twenty-four years,) we expect to see them still advance in price, especially as Government Bonds, having a comparatively short and uncertain time to run, do not at present market rates pay over four per cent. interest on the investment.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO being under able and honorable management, partly identical with that of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, their securities should take equal rank in popularity and market value.

For exchange of Five-Twenties or for new investments, we cordially recommend either the Central Pacific or Chesapeake and Ohio Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, buy and sell Investment Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange; open accounts with depositors, upon which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., make collections in all parts of the country, and transact a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE AT NINETY (90) AND ACCRUED INTEREST, $920,000 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., New-York.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS, BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX, AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for only $13,500 per mile upon a *finished road*, which is doing a large and profitable business. For sale at 90 and accrued interest. They are being rapidly taken by parties who desire safe as well as profitable investments. Full particulars on application, by mail or in person, to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY have raised the price of their bonds to 92½ and accrued interest in currency. Bonds for sale by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., And GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Moss, bales.	42
Cotton, bales	581	Tow, bales	10
Copper, bbls.	72	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,187
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	86	Pork, pkgs.	270
Eggs, bbls.	687	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,560
Flour, bbls.	7,241	Grease, pkgs.	357
Wheat, bushels	11,400	Lard, pkgs.	1,357
Corn, bushels	93,100	Lard, kegs	17
Oats, bushels	14,675	Stearine, pkgs.	150
Malt, bushels	2,200	Butter, pkgs.	2,505
Barley, bushels	1,800	Cheese, pkgs.	709
Grass-seed, bags	2,244	Tallow, pkgs.	191
Beans, bbls.	50	Dressed Hogs	1,200
Peas, bushels	300	Pecans, pkgs.	82
Corn-meal, bbls.	201	Starch, boxes	1,390
Corn-meal, bags	220	Tea, half-chests	114
Hemp, bales	40	Tobacco, hhds.	143
Hops, bales	65	Whisky, bbls.	467
Hides, No.	96	Wool, bales	162
Hides, bales	460	Spelter, pcs.	800
Leather, sides	13,300		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—464 pkgs. Leather, 2 bbls. Ore, 126 boxes Bacon, 538 bags Clover-seed, 798 bales Cotton, 11 bbls. Sweeps, 32 boxes Can Goods, 9,200 bushels Corn, 7,677 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Kate Kellock*, for Liverpool—448 tcs. Pork, 235 boxes Bacon, 77 bbls. Tongues, 50 hhds. Tallow, 2,411 tcs. Lard, 500 bbls. Resin, 8,400 Staves, 400 bales Cotton, 15,405 bushels Corn, 14,557 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Pork.

By the bark *J. H. Holmes*, for Bristol—1,150 boxes Bacon, 2,413 bbls. Resin, 893 bags Oil-cake, 1,060 bbls. Oil-cake, 50 tons Logwood, 1,048 bushels Corn, 50 tcs. Lard.

By the bark *Hattie M.*, for Cork and orders—3,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gauss*, for Bremen—3,970 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Nillson*, for Guantanamo—2,589 Shooks and Heads.

By the bark *Anna Walsh*, for Havana—83 bales Hay, 615 tons Coal.

By the brig *Atalaya*, for Cienfuegos—1,260 Shooks and Heads, 65,000 Hoops, 60 lbs. Tongues, 28 boxes Machinery, 2,620 lbs. Butter, 15,917 lbs. Lard, 1,000 reams Paper, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 1 bale Hops, 50 cases Petroleum, 8 boxes Woodware, 1,730 lbs. Ham, 4 boxes Perfumery, 2 pkgs. Blacking, 10 bbls. Beef, 4 bbls. Pork, 2 bbls. Beans.

By the steamer *Morro Castle*, for Nassau—4 bbls. Pork, 525 lbs. Lard, 4 boxes Soap, 2 bales Duck, 3 bbls. Hominy, 2 cases Shoes, 17 bbls. Flour, 2 boxes Candy, 3 pkgs. Stoves, 625 lbs. Butter, 657 lbs. Ham, 171 lbs. Cheese, 2 cases Drugs, 10 pkgs. Tomatoes, 2 pkgs. Fish, 10 boxes Starch, 3 bbls. Beef, 10 cases Can Goods, 9 bbls. Potatoes, 4 bbls. Apples. And for Havana—50 bales Paper, 12 drums Caustic Soda, 5 cases Thread, 20 pkgs. Duck, 30 lbs. Butter, 503 lbs. Ham, 319 lbs. Lard, 8 cases Opium, 35 bbls. Potatoes, 10 bbls. Beans, 176 cases Sewing-machines, 2 cases Leather Goods, 4 cases Waterfalls, 18 pkgs. Hardware, 2 bbls. Blacking, 11 pkgs. Machinery, 8 pieces Brass, 140 cases Chestnuts, 5 bbls. Onions, 2 bbls. Apples.

And from Philadelphia, for Havre, by the bark *Sabra Moses*—210,687 gallons Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request, and very full bids have been made for desirable lots, which were not satisfactory to holders, who were quite confident in their views, and offering stock with reserve; hence, business has been restricted. Sales were reported of 8,000 bags by the ship *Wallace*, at New-Orleans, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 70,365 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 34,326 bags, with 103,700 bags afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been moderately sought after at full rates. The recent movements Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up as follows: 2,407 mats Java sold on private terms; 542 bags Maracaibo, 2,119 bags Costa Rica, 164 bags Laguayra, 800 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption. within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands was 20,454 bags and 1,193 mats, including 7,000 bags and 1,193 mats Java, 4,864 bags Laguayra, 2,670 bags Maracaibo, 2,654 bags Porto Rico, 2,272 bags Jamaica, 566 bags Savanilla, 400 bags San Domingo, and 228 bags Costa Rica. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@21c.; Rio, in lots, 16½c.@19c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20½c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@19c.; Singapore, 18½c.@20½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@21c.; Manila, 19½c.@20½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18¼c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; San Domingo, in bond, 14½c.@15c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very moderately inquired for and quoted weak for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,974 bales, including 212 bales to shippers, 720 bales to spinners, 242 bales to speculators, and 800 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.: sales, 13,500 bales, (450 bales last evening and 9,000 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 300 bales at 21¾c.; February, 100 bales at 21⅞c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 400 bales at 21 13-16c., 400 bales at 21⅞c.; March, 300 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 21⅞c., 1,000 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22½c., 600 bales at 22 7-16c.; April, 500 bales at 22 11-16c.; May, 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c.; June, 200 bales at 22⅞c. And today, for January, 300 bales at 21 13-16c., 300 bales at 24¾c.; February, 600 bales at 21⅞c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 1,100 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 21 13-16c., 700 bales at 21¾c.; February, 100 bales at 21 13-16c., March, 100 bales at 22 7-16c., and May, 100 bales at 22⅞c., together: March, 100 bales at 22 7-16c., 1,400 bales at 22½c., 300 bales at 22 9-16c., 900 bales at 22½c., 500 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22⅜c.; April, 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 200 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 600 bales at 22¾c.; May, 100 bales at 22⅞c.; June, 100 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 22⅞c. Exchanged, 1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February; 300 bales January for 300 bales February, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21¾c.; February, 21.86c.; March, 22.49c.; April, 22.75c.; May, 22⅞c.; June, 22⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 581 bales, including 536 bales per rail and 45 bales from Galveston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 22,303 bales, and thus far this week 100,516 bales, against 100,006 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,804,690 bales, against 2,165,445 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¼	19⅜	19½	19½
Good Ordinary	20¾	20⅞	21	21⅛
Low Middling	21⅛	21¾	21⅞	22⅛
Middling	22⅛	22¼	22½	22¾
Good Middling	22⅞	23	23¼	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair call for City mill extras, and for desirable lots of medium brands of State and Western Flour at about previous quotations, in good part for shipment to the West Indies. In other grades very little animation has been noted, and prices have been irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$6 75; good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 20@$5 40
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 15
Extra State	6 40@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 40@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 10@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $6@$8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $4 15@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal inactive at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 90@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very light request, but held with rather more firmness. Sales have been reported of only 17,000 bushels at $1 57 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, for milling; $1 60@$1 66 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Western, chiefly at $1 65; $1 71@$1 75 for White Western and State, and $1 50@$1 52 for car lots of No. 2 Spring....Corn has been quoted stronger, on a reduced offering and a good demand, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 123,000 bushels at 70c.@73c. for new do., in lots, closing at about 72c.@73c. for fair to strictly prime samples; 74c. for new and old Mixed Western; 78c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store; 72c.@73½c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@78c. for White Western; 71c.@73½c. for Yellow Southern; 73c.@80c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bushels Western, in store, at 94c. ₱ bushel, showing a firmer, though quiet market.... Barley has been in moderate request and steady in price; sales, 8,500 bushels, at $1 12½ for Canada West, in store; $1 15@$1 17 for do., delivered; $1@$1 03 for State, and 90c. for Western....Barley-malt has been very quiet at unchanged rates; State, $1 05@$1 10, and Canada, $1 20@$1 25, in lots....Oats have been in fair demand and a shade dearer on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 54½c.@55c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 52½c.@53c. for do., in store; 51½c.@54½c. for do., from track; 51½c.@53½c. for Black; 54c.@56c. for White Western and Ohio; 60c.@63c. for fancy do.; and 54½c.@55c. for Mixed State, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—Further sales of 1,000 rolls Domestic have been made at 16c., cash, and 1,000 rolls for delivery by May 1, at 17c.

METALS—Copper, Pig and Bar Iron have been held with much firmness on a moderate inquiry. Of Russian sheet-iron, sales of 250 packs have been made here, on private terms; and from 20,000 to 25,000 packs at the points of production for forward delivery, the greater part for this market, on private terms, the latter without affecting values here thus far. Lead and Zinc have been quiet. Spelter dull; foreign less firm. Pig-tin has been in limited demand and quoted down to 36c.@36¼c., gold, for English, and 36¾c., gold, for Straits, with sales reported of 5 tons English on private terms. Plates unchanged.

MOLASSES—A moderate business has been reported since our last, at unchanged figures; sales, 632 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@57c.; and 140 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c.@41c., ₱ gallon. The stock of foreign in first hands, this morning, comprised 1,974 hhds. Porto Rico, 896 hhds. English Islands, and 821 hhds. Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active, on the basis of $4 65@$4 70 for Strained, with sales reported of 5,050 bbls., afloat, and 1,000 bbls. from yard, on private terms, chiefly for export....Tar dull, at old figures....Spirits Turpentine in rather light supply and wanted; sales reported here of 75 bbls., at 69c.@70c., closing at 69½c.@70c. for merchantable.

OILS—Linseed has been quoted up to 79c.@80c., on a good demand, and lighter offerings. Other kinds quiet; 50 bbls. Lard-oil were sold at 76½c., and 2,000 gallons Neatsfoot-oil at 75c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quite tame, and nominal as to price, throughout. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 23½c.@23¾c. At Philadelphia the current quotations were 23¼c.@23⅜c. Refined in cases at 28¼c.@28¾c....Crude, 13c.@13½c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude at 18c.....Naphtha, 12½c.@12¾c. for shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries were nominally $3 80@$3 85, and $3 95@$4, respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but steady. The main inquiry for early delivery has been for job lots of old Mess, uninspected new Prime Mess and Clear. Sales have been reported since our last of 525 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for old Western Mess; $14 50 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime; $12@$12 25 for new Extra Prime; $14 for new Prime Mess, and $16 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a limited demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37½ seller April; sales, 250 bbls.... ....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and quoted firmer at 6c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅞c.@6c., chiefly at 5¾c., for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue in moderate demand since our last, on the basis of 5⅜c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 4⅞c.@5⅛c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales include 65 pkgs. Pickled Hams at 9c.@9½c.; 80 pkgs. Shoulders at 5⅛c., and 10,000 Bellies at 7c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been offered with reserve and quoted stronger, checking business, though the demand has been quite spirited, mostly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 boxes, including, for early delivery here 50 boxes light Cumberlands at 6⅞c.; 120 boxes average do., at 6¾c.@6⅞c.; 100 boxes light Short Rib at 7c.; 200 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.; and 200 boxes Short Clear at 7 9-16c.@7¾c.; for Chicago delivery, 650 boxes at 6⅛c. for Short Rib, and 6⅜c. for Short Clear, cash, and 6⅞c. for Short Clear, March delivery; 100 boxes Short Clear, February delivery, at 6⅝c.; and for prompt delivery at Milwaukee, 100 boxes Short Rib at 6c., and 200 boxes Long Cut Hams on private terms....Lard has been held with more firmness, on a reduced stock, but has been less freely dealt in. The bulk of the business was in Western product, City having been unusually quiet. Sales have been reported of 975 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for fair to choice Western Steam; 9⅛c. for good City; 9⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, with values quoted nominally a shade firmer, but with buyers refusing to pay the advance claimed by sellers....Beef has been in fair demand at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 280 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been less active, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $22@$26, as the extremes; sales, 105 bbls....There has been a fairly active call for the finer qualities of State Butter, for home-trade purposes, in a jobbing way, at well-supported prices, on reduced offerings of such grades. For medium stock there has been a very slow sale at irregular figures. Common makes have been moderately sought after at about former figures....Cheese has been in moderate request, mainly for home use, and has been quoted a shade stronger in price.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair request at about steady rates; 1,100 bales were sold at 11⅛c.@11¼c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10½c. for fair Ohio. Calcutta Linseed has been again quite active at a further advance, closing buoyantly; sales, 5,000 bags by the *Lord Strathnairn*, at $2 37½; 5,000 bags from store at $2 40, and 8,000 bags to arrive by the British ship *Durham*, (which sailed Nov. 1,) at $2 42½, gold, ₱ bushel. The reports of light shipments for this market have tended to stimulate the demand and strengthen values. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Timothy at $3 62½@$3 87½; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in pretty fair though not active request, with values fairly supported, on comparatively moderate offerings. Sales since our last, 264 hhds. about fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c., 100 hhds. good do. do. at 9½c., 409 hhds. Martinique at 8⅛c.@9⅛c., and 25 hhds. Demerara at 10⅛c.@11c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., good do. at 9⅝c., prime do. at 9⅞c.; Refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅞c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, and quoted at from 10⅞c.@12¼c., as the extremes. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since Jan. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1872	27,413	35,745	225,390	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	6,623	18,105	70,762	24
Total	34,036	53,850	296,152	2,385
Sales since Jan. 1	12,004	34,616	66,089	963
Stock, Jan. 25, 1872	22,032	19,234	230,063	1,422
Stock, Jan. 26, 1871	24,086	47,713	339,220	1,018
Stock, Jan. 27, 1870	56,408	89,086	260,423	1,191
Stock, Jan. 28, 1869	23,528	24,414	75,035	527

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been on a restricted scale, with values quoted somewhat less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; also, 24,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9c.@9⅛c., and 185 pkgs. Grease at 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet since our last, with 93c.@93⅛c. bid and 93½c.@93¾c. asked. Sales 50 bbls. at 93c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been an unusually light movement in the line of berth freights, with rates quoted essentially unaltered. Grain room has been in less request, with the advantage as to rates somewhat in favor of shippers. The Cotton and Provision offerings were on a reduced scale at about former figures. There was some inquiry for Naval Store room, but at irregular quotations. The chartering business showed a fair degree of animation, with the main demand for vessels for Grain, Resin, Petroleum and Lumber for European ports, and for vessels for the West Indies, but negotiations were somewhat impeded by the firm views of owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 180 bales Cotton at ⅞d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6⅞d., with 6⅞d. bid and 7d. asked for Grain, by steam, ₱ bushel; 1,350 boxes Bacon and 850 tcs. Lard at 20s. by sail, and 30s. by steam, ₱ ton; 80 hhds. Tallow on private terms; also a British ship, 1,092 tons, with Deals, from St. Johns, at 62s. 6d. For London, by steam, 1,200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 50 tons Clover-seed at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton; also, the British steam-ship *Northumbria*, 899 tons net, placed on the berth, in the Anchor line, for general cargo. For Bristol, by sail, 150 tcs. Beef, 280 boxes Bacon, and 200 pkgs. Tallow on private terms. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 364 tons, with equal to about 2,450 bbls. Petroleum, rumored at 4s. 6d., but rumor not confirmed; also a British bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (on a foreign charter,) on private terms. For Belfast, a Danish brig, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Dublin, a British ship, 984 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at 67s. 6d., and another, 747 tons, with do., from do., at 70s., privilege extending to Belfast. For Antwerp, 500 tcs. Lard, and 150 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, reported at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 250 tons Cedar-wood at 17s. 6d., and 150 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, equal to 4,000 cases Petroleum at 12d., sterling, ₱ case, and 5 ₱ cent. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 512 tons, out and back, reported at $8,000 gold, taking out about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, for a Mediterranean port at 4s. 6d. ₱ lb., and returning with a cargo of Marble, from Leghorn, on private terms. For Trieste, an Italian bark, 445 tons, with 3,500 bbls. Resin, at 82½c., gold, ₱ 280 lbs.; 500 bbls. Petroleum, and general cargo to fill, on private terms. For Messina, an Italian brig, 220 tons, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c., gold, ₱ case. For Callao, an American ship, 1,341 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Havana, a British brig, 193 tons, from St. John's, on private terms. For Cuba, a brig, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For the north side of Cuba, direct, a British brig, 351 tons, from St. John's, at 23c. For Cardenas, a British bark, 442 tons from do., at 20c.; a British schooner, 143 tons from do., on private terms; a British bark, 508 tons, and a British brig, 172 tons, from do., at 21c., with privilege of orders, charters made there. For Matanzas, a British brig, 225 tons, from St. Johns, at $8. For St. Johns, two barks, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Porto Rico and back, an American brig, 208 tons, and an American schooner, 200 tons, hence, at equal to 50c. ₱ bbl. For Hayti and back, an American schooner, 144 tons, on private terms. For a windward island, an American schooner, 188 tons, with Lumber, from a Southern port, at $10. For New Orleans, a ship, from Philadelphia, reported for orders.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 28; No. 2, $1 23¾; No. 3, $1 13; Rejected, $1 04@$1 04½; No. 2 Spring, seller February, $1 23; seller last half of month, $1 24@$1 24⅛. CORN in fair demand; advanced; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40⅛c.; Rejected, 38c.; Ear, 38c.; seller February, 40⅛c. OATS unchanged and quiet; sales of No. 2 at 32⅛c.; Rejected, 29⅛c.; No. 2, seller February, 31⅛c.@32⅛c. RYE quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 and No. 2 at 67⅛c. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Spring at 59c.@60c.; No. 3 do., 48c.@48⅛c.; Rejected, 40c.@41c.; No. 2 Spring, seller February, 58c.@59⅛c. PORK in fair demand and higher; sales at $12 60@$12 62½; seller February, $12 65@$12 67; stock of Mess reported, 84,000 bbls. LARD firm and in fair demand; sales at $8 70@$8 75; seller February, $8 88; seller March, $8 95@$9; stock reported, 36,000. HAMS, in pickle, quiet and steady. Green MEATS—Sales of Hams at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., according to average; Shoulders, 3⅝c.@4c.; Rough Sides, 5⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 5⅝c. Bulk MEATS in fair demand and firm; Shoulders sold at 4⅛c.; Sides, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.; about 2,000,000 lbs. Clear Rid sides were taken at 6c., seller April; 6⅛c.@6⅛c. seller April, and 6⅛c., seller May. Live HOGS steady at yesterday's prices. Dressed HOGS quiet but firm at $4 95@$5. WHISKY dull and unsettled; sales at 88c.@88⅛c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley and 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, and 6,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—FLOUR slow; sales of Superfine Winter at $5 20@$5 70; Extra, $6@$6 20. WHEAT firm; sales of No. 3 Red Fall at $1 55; Spring held at $1 29@$1 30. CORN slow at 39½c.@40c. for No. 2, in elevator. OATS quiet; sales of No. 2, on track, at 35c.; in elevator, 36c.@37c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring quiet at 65c. RYE slow at 74c.@75c. WHISKY firmer at 88c. PORK quiet at $14, cash; $13 50 seller March. Dry-salted MEATS in improved demand for round lots loose; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. LARD quiet. Live HOGS active and firm at $3 90@$4 30; bulk of sales at $4@$4 20. CATTLE in good demand. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—FLOUR unchanged; Family, $6 85@$7. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 53@$1 56. CORN dull and drooping at 47c.@48c. RYE firm and scarce at 88c.@90. OATS in fair demand and firm; Mixed, 38c.@40c.; White, 42c.@45. BARLEY steady. PORK firm with a light demand; sales at $13 25. LARD firm with a light demand; 8¾c.@9⅛c. bid; ⅛c. higher asked; sales of Steam at 9⅛c., buyer April. Bulk MEATS—Sides, an advance asked, but none established; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7c.; Shoulders dull, offered at 5⅛c., buyer February or March. BACON in fair demand; Sides higher at 7⅛c.@8c.; Shoulders dull and lower at 6⅛c. HAMS steady at 12c.@13c. Live HOGS in fair demand and higher at $4 50@$4 80; receipts, 3,800 head. WHISKY in good demand at 89c. Green MEATS firm, with a light demand; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Sides, 5⅛c.; Hams, 8c.@8⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 23½; No. 2, $1 21¼. OATS in good demand at 31⅛c. for No. 2. CORN active and higher at 40⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE dull and declining at 67⅛c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull and lower at 60c. for No. 2 Fall. HOGS—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $4 15@$4 30. PORK steady at $12 25@$12 37½. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 13,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—BAGGING firm and unchanged. FLOUR active and firm; sales of Family at $6 50. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PORK firm at $13 75. LARD and MEATS in good demand at yesterday's prices; closed active and firm, with an upward tendency. WHISKY at 89c.@90c. TOBACCO active; sales, 100 hhds.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 21⅛c.@21¼c.; net receipts, 11,920 bales; gross, 11,920 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,910 bales; coastwise, 1,081 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 207,603 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25.—COTTON quiet; demand for lower grades; Middling, 21c.@21⅛c.; net receipts, 3,308 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,847 bales; to the Continent, 5,480 bales; coastwise, 36 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 77,910 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—COTTON active; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 1,838 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 32,943 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 25.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 20½c.@20⅝c.; receipts, 900 bales; sales, 450 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 721 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 62,410 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF JAMES FISK.

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WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirally Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LES BRIGANDS, (Opera Bouffe,) Mlle. Aimée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—L'AFRICAINE, (Opera)—Mme Inez Fabbri and Mr. J. Mulder.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

In the *Tribune* of Wednesday it was laid down that "the Legislature ought to be considered the proper law-making body, and that interference by a Citizens' Committee would be mere impertinence." In the very next column, Mr. GREELEY himself writes thus: "Need I restate the facts, so widely known, that I visited Albany in 1870, *at the request of the Union League Club, to oppose the passage of the Tweed charter*," &c., &c. Well, here we have Mr. GREELEY acknowledging that he was guilty of what he himself denounces as an impertinence. In his paper he says that it is a piece of insolence to make suggestions to the Legislature—a most extraordinary principle to maintain, and one utterly destructive of free discussion, if not of free government. Yet, with characteristic inconsistency, Mr. GREELEY boasts of the fact that only last year he went as the representative of a Citizens' Committee to offer suggestions to the Legislature. Perhaps the explanation is that it is an "impertinence" for the Committee of Seventy to do a certain thing, but a great merit in Mr. GREELEY to do the same thing?

We have not yet heard from HANK SMITH on the subject of the ruinous charges made against him in Judge HOGAN'S report, relative to the Bowling-green Savings Bank. Of that bank SMITH was President, and he must be held largely responsible for its transactions. Now it appears that $249,306 69 was put out on call loans, and Judge HOGAN reports that among the said loans "appear the names of persons, credited with *large amounts*, whom the receiver or your Committee *have been unable to find*. Your Committee believes that such loans purporting to have been made *are fraudulent*, and that *the names are fictitious*." Now if this is not a very serious charge against the President and managers of the bank, what would be? So far as at present appears, HANK SMITH has been guilty of fraud quite as bad as any which his friends, TWEED or SWEENEY, committed. Perhaps it was a "fellow feeling" which made them so "wondrous kind." SMITH is now busy at the Delavan House, in Albany, "lobbying" on the side of the Tammany gang. Will he come back and explain the above charges against him? If he supposes they will "blow over" he will find himself very much mistaken.

The Senate has ordered to a third reading the bill reported from their own Committee on Cities providing for the financial necessities of the City of New-York. This differs only from Mr. TWOMBLY'S bill, which passed the Assembly, in excluding Mr. COCARANE, the President of the Board of Aldermen, from the new special Board of Audit. This is undoubtedly a change for the better. We do not consider Mr. COCHRANE as a man fit to be trusted with such work. But neither do we consider Mr. VAN NORT, who is still retained on the Board, as a proper person to exercise the duties of an Auditor of claims against the City. He was selected by HALL and approved by TWEED, who steadfastly refused to retire, unless to make way for an acceptable successor. In our estimation, and we believe in that of the public at large, these two facts are sufficient to prove him unworthy of confidence, especially in dealing with accounts, a very large proportion of which were contracted by his predecessor. The Committee of Seventy has faithfully reflected public sentiment in condemning, as we have done from the first, the revival of the vicious Tammany precedent involved in the creation of a Board of Audit. The time has not come for the consideration of the mass of outstanding claims against the City. The balance of the legal appropriations of last year must be paid, and we approved of Mr. HAWKINS' bill because it proposed to do no more, and instructed the Controller to do simply what belonged to his Department in the natural order of business. The mode of making apportionments for current expenses ought to have been defined in another bill, and not complicated, as it was in Mr. TWOMBLY'S measure, and apparently is in this Senate bill, with the treatment of the whole mass of the outstanding indebtedness of the City.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

The Democratic papers by distinct charges, and the Anti-Administration Republican papers by dastardly insinuations, have for a long time endeavored to blacken the characters of Gen. GRANT and Messrs. BABCOCK and PORTER, by asserting that they had some interest in the General Order business of LEET & STOCKING; and this calumny has been persisted in, though all the parties concerned, except Gen. GRANT—who was, of course, not examined—explicitly denied it under oath, before Senator PATTERSON'S Committee, a year ago, and that Committee reported that there was no particle of evidence to sustain the base charge.

We will now endeavor to state the facts precisely as they appear in the evidence taken before the Senate Committee now sitting. Mr. STOCKING, a New-York man, had, during the war, been a good deal at Washington, being the inventor of a hospital stove which was much used. He procured letters from thirty or more Senators and members of Congress, and came here and secured from Mr. GRINNELL the appointment. He had no letters from GRANT or PORTER or BABCOCK, and had no acquaintance with them, and they, of course, exerted no influence in his behalf. Mr. LEET had been an officer of Gen. GRANT'S staff. After the close of the war he was detailed at the War Department, closing up the business and filing the papers of the staff. He desired to resign, come to New-York and get into some business, and bearing that Mr. GRINNELL was to be appointed Collector, he asked the President for a letter to him, which is now produced. It is a strong, general letter of recommendation, but has no reference to the General Order business, nor necessarily to any Custom-house business. In presenting it to Mr. GRINNELL, the latter, after a delay of two or three months, told Mr. LEET he could give him a portion of the General Order business, but that it was so small that it would not pay him to take a warehouse and attend to the business personally, but suggested to him that the best way was to make some arrangement with Mr. BIXBY, who was in the business, and had a warehouse. Mr. LEET was dissatisfied, because he wanted to be in business in his own name, but he made an arrangement by which he was to receive one-half the proceeds, but they were guaranteed to be not less than five thousand dollars a year. This continued from July 15, 1869, till about June, 1870. The *Tribune* and Messrs. CASSERLY and BAYARD seem to consider such an arrangement not only outrageous, but unprecedented. But they choose to forget that under BUCHANAN, JOHN C. MATHER made a similar arrangement with the same Mr. BIXBY, and that during Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration HENRY C. BOWEN had the General Order business in a similar way, neither of them having any warehouse or any experience in the business.

Col. LEET, however, continued his residence in Washington, remaining in the army down to August, 1870, though he had leave of absence as early as February. We cannot but consider that his thus drawing pay in the army while he was thus interested in the General Order business was improper. There was no law forbidding an army officer to be engaged in business, but, situated as Col. LEET was, the arrangement was improper and indelicate in the extreme, and the impropriety was increased when, in August, 1870, Col. LEET took advantage of the law allowing officers who resigned to draw a year's extra pay. Col. LEET obviously felt this impropriety, for he expressly swears that he concealed it from Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK and Gen. GRANT, and that they knew nothing of it until the testimony was given before Senator PATTERSON'S Committee a year ago. Mr. LEET explicitly denies that he ever made any threat to procure Mr. GRINNELL'S removal. He also denies that Gens. PORTER or BABCOCK shared in any way, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the arrangement with BIXBY or of the General Order business.

In June, 1870, GRINNELL'S Cartage Bureau was abolished by the Secretary of the Treasury as wholly illegal, and Mr. STOCKING, being thrown out of a place, arranged to go into the warehouse business with LEET, with whom he had become intimate. Mr. GRINNELL was desirous of doing something for STOCKING, and told him that he would give him a portion of the General Order business. Ultimately, LEET and STOCKING started in business, at first obtaining the small capital needed through an arrangement with a Mr. HORTON, which soon ended. They commenced with the business of two or three steam-ship lines, GRINNELL'S nephew, MASON, having the rest of the North River business, which, however, they received when the latter turned out a defaulter, in September, 1870. It then came to them naturally, as when MASON'S warehouse was closed, theirs being the nearest one, was, under the law, entitled to it, and they have retained it ever since.

Both LEET and STOCKING swear unqualifiedly that neither Gen. PORTER nor Gen. BABCOCK, nor any person other than themselves, has or has ever had any interest, direct or indirect, in the business or its profits. We have reason to believe that before the investigation is closed it will be shown that more than a year ago Gen. GRANT requested Collector MURPHY to take the business away from LEET & STOCKING, because it was made the excuse for such persistent abuse, but that Mr. MURPHY refused to do it, because he did not choose to incur the odium of selecting between so many competitors, one of whom was Mr. GREELEY'S brother-in-law.

PORTER, BABCOCK, LEET, STOCKING, every one who *can* know, swears that neither PORTER nor BABCOCK, nor the President, nor any one has, or has had, any interest in the General Order business, direct or indirect. Does Mr. GREELEY believe that these gentlemen have deliberately perjured themselves? If not, will he retract his insinuations and stop them in the future? If he chooses to take the position that four respectable gentlemen have again and again committed perjury, he must at least give some proof for it more than the twaddle of MUDGETT or the insinuations of LAMONT, LINDSAY & Co.

The Erie Ring's "Existing Laws."

It is very desirable that prompt action should be taken by the Legislature to break down those legal barriers which the Erie Ring, by its alliance with the Tammany Ring, has been enabled to erect between it and the owners of the property it has stolen. Our Representatives cannot bear too constantly in mind the fact that the Legislative Department of the Government of this State has been as grossly and scandalously, if not quite so notoriously, debauched by the Erie Ring as was a portion of the Judiciary. The Senate and Assembly of 1869 and 1870 lent the whole power of the State to secure the Jay Gould combination in the possession of its plunder, and to strip the owners of the Erie Railway of every right attaching to the stock which they held, at the time when it was purchased. It is unnecessary to describe this transaction to show how disgraceful it was—what a complete contradiction it presented to every accepted definition of the duties and powers of legislators. It was a clear case of wholesale corruption—seizing the sovereignty of the people, and perverting it to the basest uses.

We ask our Senators and Assemblymen, and the people whose sentiment and opinion are rightly consulted by them, to recall what the Erie Ring has accomplished by the connivance of corrupt Legislatures. That Ring had acquired, by gross violation of law, possession of the road. The Directors bill of 1869 enabled, and still enables them to keep it, in defiance of all efforts of the shareholders, however large a majority of the stock might be in their hands, to oust the Ring. It had defrauded the shareholders of large sums of money. Under the statutes as they stood previous to the advent of TWEED'S Legislature, the shareholders could recover these sums by suit properly brought. The Tweed Legislature took away that simple and just remedy, and lodged the power to bring suit for moneys or property fraudulently obtained in the Attorney-General alone, well knowing that no such suit would be brought against JAY GOULD & Co. by the then Attorney-General, or by any successor owing his position to Tammany. Previous to 1870, also, directors and trustees of corporations sued for property fraudulently obtained, could be suspended from office pending the progress of the suit, at the discretion of the Court—a moderate and wise provision which only a Barnard on the Bench could render unsafe. The Tweed Legislature took away this power from the Courts, and protected accused directors from suspension or removal until the suit had been determined. This put into the hands of JAY GOULD & Co.—and was specially intended to put in their hands—the power to use, as directors, the very money of which they had defrauded the shareholders, to delay and defeat the shareholders' efforts to regain it. A more exquisitely ingenious device for denying justice under the forms of law, is not known even in the records of the fortunate scoundrels who have engaged, in this direction, the aid of the "leaders of the New-York Bar."

We need not go further into the details of the humiliating work performed by the corrupt Tammany Legislatures, to further the schemes of the Erie combination. We have already pointed out several features of it on previous occasions. We shall continue to urge the matter on public attention until the wrongs thus accomplished are righted, so far as it is now possible to right them. That unfortunately cannot be wholly done. Much of the plunder has been squandered, and much time, labor, and money have been wasted by the Erie shareholders in vain attempts to obtain redress in the Courts. It is but tardy justice which can now be rendered them at best. But that even this may be gained, the Legislature must remove the legal defenses with which the plunderers have surrounded themselves.

Future National Expenditure and Taxation.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, introduced, on Wednesday, the first appropriation bill of the session. In doing so he took occasion to review elaborately the present condition of our public expenditures, the extent to which we still feel the burden of civil war, and the prospect of our getting back to what may be called the normal rate of expenditure.

Mr. GARFIELD analyzed the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the expenses for the fiscal year 1871, ending on the 30th of June of that year, modifying it in some unessential particulars. Setting in one group all the amounts paid during the year on account of the late war, he found them to amount to $175,543,140 97. Making a second group of the expenditures for the military and naval establishments, he found these amounted to $45,114,551 46. A third group includes all the items of the civil service, and all the remaining items of expenditure for the year, except payment of the public debt. These amount to $70,906,749 70, the total being $291,564,441 43. It will thus be seen that last year over sixty per cent. of the amount expended by the country was directly for the late war, fourteen per cent. was for the support of the army and navy, and twenty-five and a half per cent. for the other departments of the Government. The last item—twenty-five and a half per cent—for the civil service of the country, Mr. GARFIELD found this to be nearly the same proportion of the general expenditure as that of Great Britain for the same purposes during the same period, the latter being twenty-eight per cent.

Mr. GARFIELD next examined the effect of wars, more or less extensive, in our own country and in Great Britain, upon the rate of annual expenditure. For twenty years after Waterloo, the expenditures of England continued to be reduced. In 1835, they touched the lowest point. They then gradually advanced till 1854, when the Crimean war largely increased them. The recovery from this war seems to date from 1861, up to which time the rate decreased, and since which it has gradually advanced again. In our own country, after the war of 1812-15, expenditures declined for eight years until 1823; after the Seminole War, 1836-1838, for six years till 1844; after the Mexican War, 1846-48 for four years till 1852. From these statistics and from a general study of the subject, Mr. GARFIELD thinks that the American people can look for a steady reduction until 1876, when he believes we will have reached the amount of $125,000,000 for ordinary expenditures, and $95,000,000 for interest on the public debt; the total, exclusive of payment on the debt being $220,000,000. In this review, which was remarkable for the entire absence from it of anything like partisan spirit, the country may find new assurance that the promises the dominant party has made with reference to reduced taxation are intelligent and in good faith, and can be carried out. At the same time, the wonderful power of the country to meet taxation, due to its steady growth and the indomitable enterprise of its people, will make the taxation *per capita* decline even more rapidly than expenditures.

A Practical Remedy.

We gave a day or two since a full and fair statement of the facts of the General Order business, as they appear before the Committee of the Senate. It will be for that Committee to consider whether the system should continue as at present, and if not what change should be made. We, however, express our own decided opinion that the present system should be abolished. It seems to us that the Collector should be by law relieved from any responsibility for unclaimed goods greater than that which he receives for other goods. Each one of the steam-ship lines should be allowed to have or designate a warehouse, to which all General Order goods coming by their respective lines should be sent; but as a condition of this privilege, as well as of the right to unload within forty-eight hours after arrival, they should be obliged to allow all such goods to remain in the warehouse, free of charge, for at least three days, and, as to all goods remaining after that time, they should be compelled to charge at a rate to be fixed by the Collector and the President of the Chamber of Commerce jointly. Under such a system, the steam-ship companies would have no cause of complaint, for if they do not care to provide or designate a warehouse, they have only to keep the goods on board forty-eight hours. The merchant would be accommodated, for he would have from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, as the case might be, to save himself from General Order charges, and he would have a certainty that such charges, when imposed, would be moderate. The Government would be protected, for it would, of course, take proper bonds from the steam-ship companies. We can see no objection that can be made to such a system, except the somewhat sentimental one that it throws the General Order business into the hands of foreigners; but, as the steam-ship lines have never regarded or conducted it as a matter of profit, but only as a matter of convenience to themselves, we cannot consider this objection as very powerful. When, through legislation or other means, American steam-ships shall again enter the business of carriers, they will share in such advantages as the system may give. Till that time arrives, the system we propose presents so many advantages to the merchant, that it should be adopted as speedily as may be.

Another Navy-Yard Murder.

The dangers of the Navy-yard district in Brooklyn have again been vividly illustrated by the shocking murder of the music-teacher, Mr. PANORMO, on Tuesday evening. The unhappy gentleman left his boarding-house at 8 o'clock to keep a professional engagement at No. 41 Cumberland-street, between Park and Flushing avenues. There he remained until about 9½, leaving, according to the inmates of the house, in good health and spirits. A little after 10 he arrived at his boarding-house in a dying condition, from wounds inflicted on the head with some blunt instrument. His own statement before his death, which soon took place, was that he had been beaten and robbed by a gang of men on a Myrtle-avenue car, the conductor refusing to interfere. The conductor asserts, however, that Mr. PANORMO'S injuries had been received before he got on the car. He adds a circumstance which, if true, may help to explain the frequency of assassination in this part of Brooklyn—that a policeman who happened to be on the car at the time not only offered no assistance to the wounded man, but did not even give any alarm. Had this been done, the murderers might have been secured. As it is, there is probably as little chance of their apprehension as of that of the wretches who assassinated Mr. HARVEY in the same quarter on New-Year's Eve. Perhaps both outrages, indeed, were committed by the same gang.

The testimony of the other passengers in the car will settle the discrepancy as to the locality of the crime. But, in any event, it is not creditable to the Police of our sister city that these frightful atrocities should be repeated at so short an interval. This fatal district is not of very great extent, and it seems impossible that murder should be so common in it if it were efficiently patrolled. Should the Police authorities continue supine, property-holders thereabouts ought to take vigorous action to bring the cut-throats to justice. To say nothing of loftier considerations, a continuance of this bloody terrorism must inevitably depreciate property in the vicinity.

A Working Man's Arcadia.

We have noticed M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S ingenious plan for improving the condition of humanity by razing all the prisons and abolishing penal codes. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, now trespasses on the province which hitherto in England Mr. RUSKIN has monopolized, by putting forth a scheme of social reorganization quite as seductive and practical as any of Mr. RUSKIN'S own. Mr. RUSSELL is President of the "Council of Representative Working Men," and he has embodied his views in a letter addressed jointly to that assembly and "The Council of Legislators," composed of members of Parliament. Seven resolutions, it may be remembered, were proposed by the former Council, and being prematurely published, were promptly repudiated by the latter. Mr. RUSSELL'S letter is now written for the two-fold purpose of elaborating these resolutions, and of showing how they are to be carried out by legislative enactment.

The first step in Mr. RUSSELL'S scheme, involves the provision for the working classes of homesteads "planted out in the clear," or in the suburbs of towns and cities. Of course, for the millions of working people in Great Britain, the benevolent measure will involve the appropriation of considerable land. But Mr. RUSSELL is quite easy on that score. The land was taken from the people in the first instance by the Legislature, "whose duty it now is to remedy the wrongs of past legislators." Villages, towns, and cities are therefore to be empowered to purchase, as corporations, "outlying lands, to be held for the healthful rearing of families." The amount of land required for the purpose, Mr. RUSSELL estimates as decreasing in an inverse ratio to the population of the respective boroughs, from one-fifth of an acre per head; and its cost, about one hundred and fifty million pounds, is to be paid for mainly, "since the persons who have appropriated and benefited by these common lands are of the rich and not of the poor," by a tax upon the rich.

From so wise and eminently just a conclusion, surely none but the rich can dissent. It would seem quite proper, indeed, that these sordid capitalists should bear the entire burden of Mr. RUSSELL'S benevolent enterprise. But his magnanimity equals his benevolence. His working men are to pay their share also toward the cost, a proposition at which we are not sure but that his working men will grumble. The agricultural value of the land he puts at fifty shillings an acre, and the annual rental of the cottages erected thereon at five guineas, "giving a total rental of £7 10s. per annum, in return for a family home, health and garden ground." Such advantages are certainly cheap at less than $40 a year, but there appears to be no good reason why the expenses also should not be defrayed by the above-mentioned rich. It is to be hoped that Mr. RUSSELL will revise this weak spot in his programme.

Then as to self-government—although it is hardly probably that Mr. RUSSELL'S model and regenerated working men would need any government—for this, too, he has provided. They are to have a Mayor elected by heads of families, who shall also pay him the munificent salary of one shilling per annum for every inhabitant, "out of which sum he is to defray all the costs of his Mayoralty." As this official is also bound to accept his election, the post will certainly offer few temptations to any ambitious Halls among the working classes. There is also to be a Recorder, and, we are sorry to say, a Chief of Police. This slur, however, is partially atoned for by limiting the Police force to that one official. "Should Police be required," says the provident Mr. RUSSELL, "they would be under the orders of the Mayor."

Then there are other wise regulations about the markets, which are no longer to be conducted in the interest of the rich, but give first choice and cheapest rates to the poor. The Post-office, too, is to have added to its functions those of a general parcel delivery for the poor, who are to be thus supplied with everything they want, from thread and needles to beer and tobacco, without stepping out of doors. Then the working man is to be educated for his special vocation in a system of schools to be established by the State. And finally, when in addition to these blessings, the hours of labor are restricted to eight, Mr. RUSSELL concludes that the happiness of his ideal working man will be complete.

Whether this admirable scheme will meet the approbation of the Council of Legislators remains to be seen. Without at all wishing to ridicule any honest effort to elevate the condition of the working classes, it must be confessed that Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S project bears a strange likeness to the great Garden Homestead League for Women, devised by some feminine enthusiast of the West. Here women, like Mr. RUSSELL'S working men, were to segregate themselves into distinct communities, around whose flowery tranquillity and loveliness the tyrant man was to howl forever in envious isolation. Has Mr. RUSSELL no bowels of compassion for the unhappy rich, who are, after all, fellow-creatures, and who may be driven to like desperation by his poor man's paradise—especially on remembering that they have had to pay for it?

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Tribune* has a pleasing habit of disposing of everybody who presumes to contradict its statements as "perjurers." To the number of respectable people who have lately contradicted the *Tribune* must now be added Mr. BECKWITH, member of Assembly from Oneida, and Mr. FROST, from Oswego. Both these gentlemen explicitly deny the charge made against them by Mr. GREELEY that their vote for Mr. SMITH as Speaker was the result of the influence of Federal officials. Here are other two "perjurers" for the *Tribune*, and there is no evidence that the list is nearly exhausted. One obvious objection to the *Tribune's* style of indiscriminate use of epithets is, that the victims, if not the general public, may be tempted to fling them back again on the paper which uses them.

The Gynæcological Society, of Boston, is the rather formidable name of an association of physicians of that city, devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of the diseases of women. At a late meeting Dr. GEO. H. BIXBY moved a vote of thanks by the Society to Judge BEDFORD for his charge to the Grand Jury on the crime of abortion. The resolution alluded to the charge as follows: "This Society recognizes in the address the advice of a wise counselor, the opinion of an eminent jurist and the sentiments of a good citizen and Christian gentleman." Coming from the medical profession, and from members whose specialty is that of this Society, this recognition was peculiarly appropriate.

Mr. CASSERLY and Mr. BAYARD have several times complained that "Custom-house witnesses" were examined to the exclusion of others. Yesterday Senator STEWART showed from the records that up to last night one hundred witnesses had been examined, of whom only thirteen were Custom-house officers. With this record, our Democratic friends had to subside.

M. GARNIER, the architect of the new Paris Opera-house, has begun a wholesome crusade. He declares that the huge posters, pictures, and glaring colors stuck over the walls of that city by adventurous advertisers corrupt the public taste, and ought to be restrained by law. No persons have any right, he says, to disfigure the walls and offend the eyes of the inhabitants by such coarse and selfish devices. They have gone on from bad to worse, until they are quite unbearable for monstrosity, and sometimes for indecency. M. GARNIER asserts that he pays his taxes—strange as it sounds to us here—in order that the city wherein he lives shall be "clean, well-kept, agreeable to the eye, adorned here and there with a little art," as well as that he may be protected in life and limb. New-York suffers much from the same nuisance; and the same kind of intervention that became necessary a short time ago to protect the beautiful natural walls of the Hudson is needed to put limits, at least, to the disfigurement of the artificial walls of the town. Some of the pictures stuck up about our streets are simply disgusting, and ought to be torn down by the Police.

The United States and England have, respectively, their California and Australia, and now it would seem that Russia is likewise to have a splendid gold field. It has long been known that the soil of Eastern Siberia is rich in mineral treasure, but it has been generally supposed that this consisted of the useful rather than the precious metals. We are now told, however, that the banks of the River Amoor are spangled with gold. Washing and digging are going on with great energy, and the ordinary labor nets from 50 to 150 roubles, in silver, per day. The country around the River Sega is also declared to be equally productive. This stream flows from the Tablona Mountains, and geologists who have been there say the district is full of gold and silver, and contains, besides, immense masses of iron. The fact that a regular steam service is to be started at once on the Amoor now has fuller explanation than was previously afforded. No doubt we shall soon hear of dazzling discoveries from that region, and of a grand rush thither from Australia and our own Western coast. The usual outcry, too, about the inevitable depreciation arising from a glut of gold will, of course, be raised, and be followed, according to precedent, by a practical refutal. It is strange, indeed, to see how events are hastening the mingling of nations most opposite and incongruous, and how the finding of this precious "yellow earth" alike takes the men of the East to the West, and the men of the West to the East.

The Shoe and Leather Dealers' Association of New-England has been very usefully employed during the past year. According to the reports of the Committees, the receipts of hides at Boston had been from twelve to fifteen per cent. in advance of those of last year, while the sales were much more spirited and the prices higher. During the year just closed there had been 173 failures, most of which had been brought about in a great measure by losses sustained through the Chicago fire. Contrary to general expectation, however, the trade, as a whole, had not suffered very severely from this cause. One of the most important bureaus in connection with the Association is known as the Committee on Debts and Debtors. Every delinquent debtor is required to make a full and complete exposition of his affairs to this Committee, whose duty it is to decide how much per cent. he shall be obliged to pay on the amount of his indebtedness. So far the plan has been found of inestimable value. All the facts bearing on the case of a debtor are recorded for the benefit of the Association, so that when a dealer has an offer to open negotiations with a new customer, he returns no answer until he has first consulted the register of the Bureau of Debts and Debtors.

CORRECTION.—Mr. CLINCH'S name was misprinted *Olande* in the TIMES of yesterday.

The Large Pipe Men Demand Their Wages—They are to be Paid Today.

At midday, yesterday, there was considerable excitement around the City Hall consequent upon the report that the large pipe men had struck and would soon be on their way down town to demand their money. These men, numbering about 1,600, have not been paid for several weeks, the aggregate sum due to them being about $130,000. At 3 o'clock one of the foremen waited upon Mr. GREEN and stated to him the grievances of the men. The Controller informed him that he would pay them today, but whether in full or not he could not say. As soon as the men were informed of this they abandoned the idea of coming down town, and returned quietly to their work. During the day a large detachment of Police, under the command of Capt THORNE, were held in readiness in case of a disturbance, but their services were not required.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Dullness of the Repairing Season—Impression that a Strike is Imminent—Inspector Blewitt's Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HYDE PARK, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872.

There is a general impression prevailing among the people residing along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between this city and Port Morris, N. J., that a general suspension has taken place in this locality. The scarcity of coal-trains and a large number of loaded cars standing on siddings, lead them to such a belief. There is no suspension here, and no likelihood of any occurring very soon. This is the season of the year when repairs are being made in and about the mines, according to the requirements of the Ventilation law. The "breaker" at the Hampton mine, Hyde Park, has been torn down, and a new one is being constructed. In the meantime, those who found employment there are distributed through other mines. It will require five months to erect a new breaker. The Diamond Mine was idle last week for repairs, but is working this week. Dodge Shaft has been idle since Friday last, but will resume to-morrow. The Diamond will be idle during the whole of next week. One of the Bellevue mines stopped this morning for one week. The Boston mine, Plymouth, (D., L. and W.,) has been idle for some time in consequence of the breaking down of machinery. The Company endeavor to furnish their employes with four days' work each week while the repairing is in progress. In two weeks from this time every mine, Hampton excepted, will be in full operation, and the timid folks along the railroad will realize after all that a suspension is a myth.

Mr. PATRICK BLEWITT, the Mine Inspector of the upper half of Luzerne County, which comprises his district, has just completed his report for the seven months beginning on the 24th day of April, 1871. The report covers 160 sheets of legal cap, entering minutely in the full details of mining operations, as required by the Ventilation act. From the interesting report, which will soon be published by the State Department, I find that the number of shafts is 51; slopes, 21; tunnels, 67; retail mines, 20; the number of men and boys employed, 15,179, including those employed in retail mines. There are 255 steam-engines, with 450 boilers, employed at these mines, with a combined capacity of 11,319 horse-power. The amount of coal mined during the seven months will reach nearly 4,400,000 tons. The number of accidents was 155, of which 64 were fatal. Inspector BLEWITT has diligently performed the arduous duties of the very responsible position he has been appointed to occupy, proving the wisdom of the Committee under whose recommendation he was selected. E. R. W.

The Wharton Trial.

The late trial at Baltimore, likely to be counted among *les causes célèbres*, once more brings with it that most difficult question in cases of medical jurisprudence, "What exact degree of reliance amounting to moral certitude will any number of individuals of ordinary ability and education place in the testimony of an expert?" While the presence of blood stains on a man's shirt may circumstantially implicate him in a murder, even providing his own knife be found plunged in the heart of the dead man, would these pretty convincing proofs be set at naught by the scientific expert who might, after a careful microscopic examination, positively declare that from the peculiar forms of the globules on the man's sleeve, the stains there never owed their origin to the life fluid of a human being, but had pulsated in the body of a sheep or an ox? Perhaps it is for the best, that the average portion of mankind are little skilled in the exact sciences, and that jurymen, in addition to the many siftings and questionings to which they are subjected, are not asked what faith they have in chemical qualitative and quantitative analysis when the life of a human being is at stake. Yet chemistry is among the positive sciences. If we cannot go as far as the ultimate elements, we can at least very thoroughly and systematically describe the appearance of all the various chemical substances, detect their presence, and without the slightest chance of failure, can positively assert that with such and such agents certain given results must absolutely follow. If a fragment of a mineral be given to a chemist to analyze for a commercial purpose, he is expected to inform us for his fee of its exact composition, and not only that, but to state also the positive percentage of each substance existing in the compound under examination. Such implicit reliance do we place in his judgment, that we are willing to risk our capital in mining enterprises—whether it be for the working of gold, or for arsenic or antimony, in accordance with his decision. How does it happen, then, that in so many cases of poisoning, juries depending on the testimony of experts, almost invariably fail to seize their strongest points, and unless proof of the most positive character is brought forward, other than the chemical experience, the chemical tests are held in scarcely any consideration at all.

One great difficulty undoubtedly lies in the difficulty of convincing men without any special scientific training of the positive character of chemical tests. Take any jury and endeavor to explain to it the simple arsenical tests, so perfectly appreciable to the chemist, and see how much they can understand about it. Men unused to such things are very properly loath to take the word of even a Berzelius or a Faraday that such or such a red or green or black precipitate means arsenic or strychnine, or that in a peculiar metallic lustre, or a certain smell, lies the dread question, whether the prisoner at the bar shall be condemned to death or not. The careless, slovenly methods of the experts themselves have much to do with the doubts in which their testimony is held. Aside from the positive fact that the symptoms of Gen. KETCHUM differed widely from those attributed to antimony, of which all proper advantage was used by the defense, the wretched analysis made by the Baltimore experts, proved so little that the Jury very properly brought in their verdict of not guilty. Ever since the Lafarge case, which, more than forty years ago, brought into prominence those distinguished toxicologists DUMAS and ORFILLA, notwithstanding the wonderful advance chemistry has made, the discovery of poisons, apparently presenting no great difficulty to distinguish even in almost inappreciable quantity in the laboratory, seems in the Court to be as difficult as ever.

A Queer Suit Between an Elderly Couple.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Jan. 21.

A lively girl from the north part of the county, about seventy-one years of age, accompanied by a man lately married, who has seen eighty birth-days come and go, called on Major HOLTON yesterday on business matters. The Major was given to understand that there was some disagreement between the pair which they couldn't settle satisfactorily and had agreed to refer to him. The lady opened the case by informing the arbitrator that in the first place her companion some time since promised to marry her, but that he went back on his word and joined his fortunes with a Missouri maiden, for which breach of faith he was liable to a law-suit for trifling with affections. Her next point was that he, whom she promised to wed, was indebted to her in a large sum of money, for dinners cooked and clothes washed, for eggs and chickens, gone to satisfy his epicurean appetite. She further informed the Major, that for some time she had been living upon the property of her companion which she had leased, that he had sold the same for the purpose of settling down with his bride over in Missouri, and wanted her to get out notwithstanding the license of her lease.

It appeared when both sides were heard that two or three years ago the lady rented the old man's property, and that he boarded with her, that he had seven chickens at the time and she three, that he eat first all the eggs and then the chickens, that she cooked, washed, and waited on him, and that on account of the promise of marriage the accounts had been allowed to mix themselves up and to get into confusion. After considerable consultation the arbitrator figured out an indebtedness to the woman, outside of the breach of promise and lease, of about $100 At this point the couple consulted, and after much figuring a compromise was effected. The lady agreed to take $350, leave the property, and give the old man a receipt in full. He paid over $100 and gave his note for the balance. The parties thanked Major HOLTON for his good offices and went away happy.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Life-Saving Stations—An Artificial Harbor at Cape May—General Amnesty Resolution—Railroad Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

At the last session of Congress, under urgent pressure from the New-Jersey and New-York Representatives, an appropriation of $200,000 was made for increasing the facilities of the life-saving stations on the coast of this State. During the past Summer the work so authorized has been carried out under direction of officers of the Marine Service—the dilapidated stations being repaired and supplied with new and necessary appliances, &c. The Government now desires to erect additional stations at certain exposed points, and, by way of facilitating this object, a bill was today introduced in the Senate providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners, who shall procure for the State, by purchase, the title to any land, not exceeding half an acre at any one point, which may be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury or his agents, for the erection of such stations. It is further provided that immediately upon procuring the title to such lands the Governor shall cede the same to the General Government, for the purposes named without compensation.

A joint resolution was also introduced in the Senate today for the appointment of a committee of two citizens, to urge upon Congress the passage of an act making an appropriation for the construction of an artificial harbor on Cross Shoals, Cape May. This harbor is said to be of vital importance as a shelter for the constantly increasing number of vessels engaged in coastwise commerce. The commissioners named in the act are Hon. WM. MOORE, late representative in Congress and now Senator from Atlantic County, and Mr. DOWNS EDMUNDS, former Senator from Cape May.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Senate today ordered to a third reading the bill authorizing the extension of the South Branch Railroad from Huntington to the Delaware River. This is a project of the New-Jersey Central, and looks to the establishment of another through route between New-York and Philadelphia, by way of the Central and South Branch roads, and a line which it is proposed to build from the Delaware to the latter city. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Central regards the enterprise as hostile to its interests, and will stubbornly oppose the passage of the bill when it comes up for a final reading.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the New-Jersey Central by five millions of dollars, introduced in the House week before last, has not yet been reported by the Committee on Corporations. It is opposed by the Attorney-General of the State, and by the representatives of certain other roads, on the ground that the Central has evaded the payment of taxes for which it is liable, and that before any increase of its capital is authorized, it should be obliged to make good this deficiency. The Central, however, denies the imputation of dishonesty, and offers to indemnify the State in heavy bonds for every deficiency which can be shown.

THE COMING RAILROAD FIGHTS—ERIE.

Railway matters are beginning to assume a more lively aspect. Indications growing out of the resignation of Col. JOHN G. STEVENS as chief officer of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company—a position which he has long held and in which he has exerted great influence—and other collateral movements now in progress, now form the belief that the struggle for one or more routes across the State, in competition with the monopoly route of the joint companies, now controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, is to be one of the severest ever known, and that in this struggle the old monopoly influence and management will, in part, support the legislation necessary to secure the emancipation of the State from its present thraldom. In addition to this the new Senator from Morris, an able lawyer and high-toned gentleman, upon the threshold of his legislative career is dedicating all his energies to the enactment of a general railroad law, under which all parts of the State may be opened to development.

The appearance here yesterday, for the first time this session, of Gen. T. D. HOXSEY, of Paterson, the most bitter opponent of Erie in the State, again opens the fight against that corporation. For two years Gen. HOXSEY has fought without flagging, though defeated, the covert and hidden legislation in favor of the Erie Company, and which legislation has given the Erie, by exemption of its property in Jersey City from equal taxation, and the right to overcharge on transportation at least $350,000 per annum. The General, as we are informed, has reviewed in a pamphlet, which has not yet been put into circulation, this Erie legislation for three years past, contending that five laws, most of them drawn by the counsel of the Erie Company in New-York, have been enacted and placed on the statute books of New-Jersey to cover Erie usurpations, and that these laws are as fully in behalf of Erie as though they had been placed on the statute book without the intervention of the Legislature.

The pamphlet reviews a whole series of tricky, fraudulent and hidden devices of legislation as contained in these five acts, claiming that they are a degradation and fraud upon the people of a small section of the State greater than the six million of Ring robbery in New-York, and that GOULD, FISK, TWEED and SWEENY were equally co-conspirators and co-thieves, alike in the plunder of the City of New-York and the robbery of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, and that the common judgment of all mankind demanded justice alike upon the plunderers of New-York and the robbers of the Erie Railway Company.

The chances here are that there is now a combination between Erie and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, and that TOM SCOTT, the President of the Pennsylvania Central, who so lately forwarded his telegraphic tears and lamentations over "Prince Erie," will be added to that combination—in which case the lions and the leopards which the infamous legislation of March 17, 1870, invited into the New-Jersey sheepfold, will continue to prey upon their innocent flock, and this joint conspiracy of these Companies will rule, and ultimately ruin the State, or save it by opening the door for revolutionary resistance of their oppressions and usurpations.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

In the Senate, today, Mr. SHEPPARD offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid over for future consideration. Mr. SHEPPARD's design in introducing it was to afford our delegation in Congress an authoritative expression as to the feeling of the State touching the amnesty question:

Resolved, That we favor general, immediate, and almost universal amnesty for all parties implicated in the late rebellion against the United States, upon the condition that the parties to be amnestied make respectful application therefor by petition, in writing, in which they shall distinctly recognize the terrible criminality of the leading conspirators who organized and stimulated for years the plot of treason and disunion, and who finally commenced the war by firing upon Fort Sumpter in April, 1861. Anything less than this would be a cruel wrong to the memory of the myriad victims of the war, and their surviving relatives and friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resolution was adopted in the House today calling upon the State Superintendent of Public Schools to report the whole cost of assessing, collecting and returning to the several school districts the various taxes ordered to be levied and collected, with all particulars as to salaries, traveling expenses, printing, &c., and the entire cost of the State Board of Education, and of carrying on the State Normal School.

Mr. O'NEILL introduced in the House today a supplement to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, authorizing the construction of a railroad from some point on the Weehawken Branch Railroad, near Ferry-street, to some point in West Hoboken township. It also gives the Company power to construct a tunnel wherever it may find it preferable to an open cut.

A supplement to the Jersey City charter, introduced in the House today, authorizes the appointment of a water register, to have charge of the collection of all water rents, a duty now performed by the City Collector. The salary of the Register is fixed at $3,500. The bill also authorizes the Clerk of the Board of Public Works instead of the City Clerk, to sign warrants for payment.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The thirty-third commencement exercises of the Normal and Model Schools took place today, and proved highly interesting. Both Houses accepted invitations to be present, but very few members availed themselves of the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the condition of the schools or the work they are accomplishing for the State.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A State Temperance Convention was held here today for the purpose of organizing for a local option campaign. Some three hundred delegates were present, and a spirit of great earnestness and determination characterized the proceedings. The resolutions take decided ground in favor of a law permitting the people of every town, ward and precinct to vote upon the question of license, and intimate that if the Legislature shall refuse such a law, it will be the duty of temperance men to strike down "the men or party" responsible for the failure. Thirty-seven towns have petitioned for local option, and are prepared to enforce the principle, if granted the privilege so to do.

In the House today, Mr. PATTERSON introduced a supplement to the New-Egypt and Farmingdale Railroad Company, extending the road by way of Ocean Grove to Long Branch. The proposed extension would tend materially to the development of the lower part of Monmouth County.

AMUSEMENTS.

Two Saturday Concerts.

Two concerts of interest are to occur on Saturday. In the afternoon, at Steinway's smaller hall, the first of the series of matinées given by Messrs. MILLS and SARASATE will take place. An exceedingly interesting programme has been prepared by these gentlemen, who will have artistic assistance to increase the attractiveness of their own talent. Three pieces by SCHUMANN, and CHOPIN's polonaise in E flat are to be Mr. MILLS' principal solo-compositions. Señor SARASATE will recite a "Legende," by WIENAWSKY, and the violinist's own arrangement of themes from "Mignon." BEETHOVEN's "Kreutzer" sonata will be interpreted by both gentlemen. In the evening the pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music will appear in an entertainment in Steinway Hall proper. All the selections will be executed by ladies and gentlemen who have benefited by the instruction imparted at the Conservatory.

Reformer Mudgett on the War Path.

MUDGETT has written us a long letter, in which he accuses us of "falsehood," and many other offenses. We would publish this letter if we had the space, because it condemns MUDGETT much more than we have already done. The essence of what he has to say in defense is (1) that he never had the conversation with Gen. PORTER which was described yesterday; and (2) that his lawsuit about the forgery was misrepresented by us. In proof of the latter statement, Reformer MUDGETT sends us the following letter from his counsel:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I noticed in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of this morning an article containing severe, and, as I believe, very unjust animadversions upon you, in relation to the suit brought against you upon a promissory note alleged to contain your indorsement, which you defended on the ground of forgery; it is but just to you that I should state the facts which came to my knowledge as your counsel, during a portion of that litigation. After the trial commenced—I think the testimony for the plaintiff was in—Mr. SANXAY, your counsel, was seized in Court with a sudden illness, which rendered him unable to proceed. Under these circumstances I was retained by you in the case, and acted as your counsel during the remainder of the trial. From my knowledge of your handwriting, acquired from an examination of a vast number of your signatures during this trial, I had no doubt then and have no doubt now that the signature in question claimed to be yours was never written by you. A very large number of witnesses familar with your handwriting testified that they believed the signature to be a forgery. Other witnesses, on behalf of the plaintiff, gave a contrary opinion. The misfortune of the case was that the Court would not permit any genuine signatures of yours to go before the jury, so that they could judge for themselves, by comparing genuine signatures with the indorsement in question, whether it was a forgery. Had the jury been afforded this opportunity, I believe they would have rendered a verdict in your favor. The foreman of the jury, in announcing the verdict for plaintiff, stated that the jury believed that the indorsement of the note was made by you under the idea that you were indorsing a note for $100, and not for $1,000, thus showing that they believed that you had been in this matter the victim of gross imposition. You had, as you testified, indorsed a note for this same party about that time for $100. The jury gave the plaintiff the benefit of the doubt, and by their verdict found that, in their opinion, you were mistaken. I believe you were right in your defense in this case, and could there be another trial, I have no doubt the verdict would be in your favor. Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) H. L. CLINTON.

BENJAMIN F. MUDGETT, Esq.

What is this but a verification of our statement, qualified by the opinion of MUDGETT's counsel that if MUDGETT went to law again he would surely win? "True, you lost that time—but try him again; I am sure you would succeed." That is Mr. CLINTON's version of the case referred to. We prefer to deal with *facts*, and if MUDGETT prefers "opinions," especially the opinions of his counsel, he is welcome to gratify his tastes. Only we offer him the opinion—making no charge for it—that he had better *not* try his case over again.

WANTON BUTCHERY.

The Evils of Buffalo Hunting—Letter to Mr. Henry Bergh, from Kansas.

Yesterday Mr. BERGH received the following letter from Col. W. B. HAZEN, of Fort Hays:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT HAYS, KANSAS, Jan. 20, 1872.

H. BERGH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Hoping to interest you, and through you the people of the country and Congress, would respectfully state that the extraordinary introduction of railroads into and across the wilds of our country has made the vast herds of wild buffalo of the plains accessible to all classes of people, and each year vast numbers are slaughtered for so-called sport, and a greater number by hunters for their hides, which net about $1 each. I have seen numbers of men this Winter who have during the past season killed 1,000 each for the paltry sum of $1 apiece, the carcasses being left to rot on the plains. The buffalo is a noble and harmless animal, timid, and as easily taken as a cow, and very valuable as food for man. It lives upon a short grass which grows luxuriously upon the high arid plains of this middle region, that is from dryness unfit for agriculture. The theory that the buffalo should be killed to deprive the Indians of food is a fallacy, as these people are becoming harmless under a rule of justice. In view of these facts I would most respectfully and earnestly request that you use such proper influences as may be at your disposal to bring this subject before Congress, with the intention of having such steps taken as will prevent this wicked and wanton waste both of the lives of God's creatures and the valuable food they furnish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN, Colonel Sixth Infantry, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

An Imposition Upon a Good-Natured Man.

If we may credit the San Francisco *Bulletin*, a gentleman visited the office of a dentist, his friend, in that city, on a recent afternoon, and while he was there a lady came in with a little girl, wanting a tooth or two drawn for the latter. The child cried when placed in the chair, and declared that she would not have her teeth attended to unless the strange gentleman would have a tooth drawn first, and, to please the little patient, he took her place with a wink at the doctor. The latter took two or three instruments. While the gentleman reclined in the chair smilingly gazing at the ceiling for the assurance of the watching child, and after softly poking at two or three teeth, to the horror of the obliging gentleman, he commencing boring into his jaw where a tooth had once been extracted, and before he could offer a protest a tremendous wrench brought out a large root, which the doctor held up to the child with a diabolical grin on his face. The gentleman rolled off the chair, and, with an expression of unutterable pain in his drawn countenance, gazed a moment reproachfully at his friend and left the office. The little one did not seem to be greatly encouraged by the exhibition.

AMERICA'S PRIVILEGES.

The Duty of Foreign-Born Citizens—Letter from Rev. Robert Collyer.

The troubles in Chicago about the Fire Limits ordinance, which culminated, on the evening of the 15th inst., in an attempt by an organized mob to compel the Common Council of the city to pass an ordinance which would practically afford no protection, have called forth the following noble letter from Rev. ROBERT COLLYER to Mr. A. C. HESING, of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung:*

A. C. HESING—*Dear Sir:* The last time I met you was under the lindens in Heidelberg, on the last Fourth of July. I was very glad to see you, as I think you were to see me, because we had long been fellow-citizens, had not seen each other for a good while, and then it was the great national holiday over here in our own country. Flags were flying for it in the beautiful old city by the Neckar, and I hope you remember, as I do, how we talked about it proudly, and wished we could be where there was a celebration, to hear something of the old story. I well remember, also, how, before I met you, I passed a house where the Stars and Stripes were floating in the Summer air, and took off my hat and walked bareheaded, with wet eyes, with my heart full of love and reverence for it, because I thought it had never seemed so beautiful since the old days when our men would bring it from the battle-fields all torn and black. And after I left you, I met a harper, and made him understand I would give him all that silver if he could play "Yankee Doodle." What he did play was not very unlike what I wanted. He got his reward, and I went away feeling as if I had had a celebration all to myself. I am not an American citizen by birth, as you are not; and I suspect, from our family traditions, that my great grand sire had something to do with fighting in the Revolution, on what I now believe to have been the wrong side, as some of your countrymen did also, perhaps with less power of choice. But two and twenty years ago come next May, I came to this country about as poor a man as one so full of concern for poor men as you are would wish to see. My whole wealth was a wife, a box of forks and £4 in money. I had tried England until I was nearly twenty-seven, and came to the conclusion that if I stayed there I must be a very poor man all my life, must work hard for small wages, live from hand to mouth, never have a home of my own, see my children grow up about me to no better lot, have no voice, so far as I could foresee, in the government of my country, and when I came to be an old man probably go to the poor-house, if a kind Providence did not find me a home among my children, who could have very little to spare.

I remember that, the first month I worked in this country, I earned exactly twice as much as in the last month I worked in England. I found, also, for me and mine, the warmest welcome and the kindest consideration, wherever I went. I had not even dreamed of such generosity and kindness as I found. That has been my experience down to this moment. What my fortune has been you partly know, as I partly know of yours. How thankful I am for it, you can only know if you feel as I do for what has come to your own life. On the 8th of October I had a nice home on the North Side; it was my own, and I was proud of it; and so proud of my position as an American citizen that, when I made a speech in the Crystal Palace, last Summer, I told them I didn't know whether I ought not to feel slighted because their Queen had not invited my wife to tea, seeing we also were sovereigns. My children have got a noble education, at hardly any cost to me, in our public schools, and have such a prospect before them as they never could have had if I had stayed in the old country. Well, Sir, since this trouble has risen, of which you have been made the leader, the things of which I have just spoken have all crowded in and prompted me to write this word to you, and, through you, to as many of your countrymen as will heed me.

I presume our experience has been very much the same. We all left the old countries because it was a hopeless fight against poverty and caste. We have all found here better wages, equal rights, a good education for our children in the common schools, and, thank God! many of us, before our great calamity, a home we could call our own. And, if you were one of the '48 men, as I hope you were, you found here protection and no questions asked, when you had to flee for your liberty or your life. Now we are all homeless alike on this North Side, after a fire about the cause of which there are many rumors, while I think there can be but one opinion about its fearful devastation, this namely: that it never could have gone so far and wide if our city had been built of brick instead of pine, and our roofs and cornices of some material calculated to resist the spreading it abroad with tenfold fury through the material we have been using.

The question now is, how shall we rebuild? You have taken the ground that one shall do as one did before, if one please. Our city Government, for reasons of the most vital importance to our present and future welfare, wants us to build so that we shall no more burn down again than Montreal will burn down again. This Government, no matter who are the members of it, is a part of that great whole we have found of such a priceless worth. I cannot help the conclusion which you will not deny. I think that the majority of those who made that gross assault the other night on our American usages were, like myself, men who owe nearly everything they have in the world to the generous opening America has made for us and the life that transforms all that will truly enter into it from a machine to a man. I should be very careful, on the ground of a simple gratitude, then, how I went in the teeth of the safeguards to a good Government these men and their fathers bought and paid for with their most precious blood, and how I said much about "poor men," where no man can be poor as we have known poverty, except by his own misconduct. And when it comes to be a question, like this one now before us, as to whether we shall learn how to build a city that shall be fire-proof, as nearly as human foresight and skill can make one, or learn our woful lesson again on the blackboard of ten thousand burnt-up homes, I say I owe the home itself to the land I live in—the home and all it means, one that I had to leave. So this American Commonwealth shall have its way, on that ground, as to whether I shall build of brick or pine, and I will stand the added cost.

I put the thing on this ground, first, because it seems to me to be the most sacred. But, besides this, I cannot doubt for one moment that, in no long time, if we can build as we should, the fire-proof house, be it mansion or cottage, will be the cheapest as well as the best. For the withdrawal of the best insurance companies has already left us little better than a horde of defenseless traders at the mercy of our worst enemy, while the companies that will spring up like mushrooms in their place will be sure to abandon us when we need them most. When we had our first mass-meeting on the North Side after the fire, I ventured to pledge myself to advise and aid, by all the means in my power, any poor man who would come to me and let me know his need. I meant by that especially any artisan or laborer. It has been one of the pleasantest tasks I ever had to redeem that pledge as far as I was able; but I have done nothing that, in my opinion, can begin to be of such worth to them as this word of advice will be, if they will follow it: That they shall feel, as I do, how America has done too well by us to deserve this return at our hands, if we are the children she welcomed once to her great home. And, if I was still a working man indeed, as I am in sympathy, I would say to my fellows: Gentlemen, poor as we are, our position is too high to let us make poverty our plea for doing such a thing as this. It might be a decent thing to do where the poor man has no chance to get along, and must always take an inferior position because of his birth and breeding; but, in a land where every honest man is a gentleman equal to the best, and in a city where the President of the Republic worked in a leather-store, a short time ago, for less wages, probably, than any good bricklayer or carpenter is now getting, I should be careful about my place and station. If there is a little pinch of poverty just now, I would not parade it on a pole with a lantern about the streets, and get a man to make speeches about it, and try to force the Government of my city into a false and dangerous position by my clamor. That I would say to my fellow-workmen, in behalf of the true place every working man ought to take in the whole life of the country. And then I would say, let us never sacrifice a lasting security for a very transient advantage. We can save enough, if we try, out of our wages to make up the difference in a very few months. Nothing since the fire has given me more pain than the talks I have had with working men, who would tell me, sadly, how the fruit of many years of toil and saving went up on that woful Monday. Some of them can never make it up again; they are too old. It would never have come on them but for their folly and ours in building as we did. Yet not more surely are the stars shining down on the roof under which I write than that these men's children will have to face just such a calamity as their fathers—God help them!—are facing, if we build as we built before.

I am truly yours, ROBERT COLLYER.

The President Elect of Brown University.

The Providence *Journal* thus speaks of Rev. EZEKIEL GILMAN ROBINSON, D. D., who has been elected President of Brown University, in place of Rev. Dr. CASWELL, whose resignation, as was stated last Commencement, takes effect at the close of the present collegiate year:

"Dr. ROBINSON is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Attleborough, in the year 1815. He was educated at the University over which he is called to preside, having graduated in the year 1838. Among his classmates are the names of Rev. Dr. A. N. Arnold, Professor at the University of Chicago; Rev. Dr. C. M. Bowers, pastor of a Baptist church in Massachusetts; Hon. Judge Bradley, Hon. Thomas. A. Jenckes, Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, and Henry C. Whitaker, Esq., of this city; Rev. Dr. Alexander Burgess, Rev. Dr. M. T. Sumner, Rev. Dr. J. P. Tustin, John W. Jenks, Esq., now in charge of the College Museum, and Hon. Judge Morton, of Massachusetts. Dr. ROBINSON has devoted all his energies to teaching, having been connected with the Rochester Theological seminary from its beginning. He thus brings to his new sphere of labor a large and varied experience, and a widely-established reputation as a scholar, divine and educator. He is familiar not only with ancient lore, but with the languages and literature of the present day, having traveled in Europe and availed himself of the best sources of modern culture. In 1855 he revised and corrected RYLAND's translation of NEANDER's *Planting and Training of the Christian Church*. He has published various addresses, and from 1859 to 1864 he edited the *Christian Review*. His education, tastes and past pursuits admirably qualify him for the important position to which he is invited. We trust that he will accept it, and that under his auspices the University may enter upon a new and more extended field of usefulness."

OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Gen. Richard Stoddard Ewell.

The telegraph announces the death of Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL, in Maury County, Tennessee, a prominent Confederate officer during the late war. The disease which caused his death was consumption.

RICHARD STODDARD EWELL was born in the District of Columbia, in the year 1820. After a full course of study at the Military Academy at West Point, he graduated in 1840, being appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons. He became a First Lieutenant, September, 1845, and was brevetted a Captain for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco, Aug. 20, 1847. He became a full Captain in 1849, and distinguished himself in a battle with the Apaches in New-Mexico, June, 27, 1857.

When the rebellion broke out, EWELL, like so many talented army officers of Southern birth, determined to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy, and so resigned his commission May 7, 1861, immediately entering the Confederate service, with the rank of Brigadier-General. He participated in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861, (the first of many engagements at that crossing,) and was present with his brigade at the battle of Bull Run, but was not called into action. In 1862 he was promoted to Major-General, and assigned to the command of a corps in the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. LEE. He participated in the movement made by LEE against POPE in the Virginia Valley during the month of August, 1862, after the Peninsular campaign. EWELL was defeated Aug. 27, by HOOKER, at Kettle Run, a famous place for battles, and was forced to retreat to Manassas Junction, with considerable loss. EWELL's corps took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and he also participated in the first Maryland campaign, being wounded at Antietam. During the Centreville, Mine Run, Gettysburg, and overland campaigns, EWELL was in active command, having charge of important positions in the Confederate lines, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. Since the close of the war Gen. EWELL has not taken any prominent part in public affairs, his failing health being one of the principal causes. Accepting the result of the war as an established fact, he imitated his chieftain, LEE, in not seeking to recall the issues of the past. As an evidence of his sincerity, Gen. EWELL, while awaiting death, gave some directions regarding his tomb-stone. He laid particular stress upon the fact that he did not desire any word employed in the inscription that could reflect in any way upon the Government of the United States.

Franz Grillparzer.

A cable telegram announces the death of FRANZ GRILLPARZER, well known in Germany as a dramatic writer and essayist. FRANZ was born in Vienna in the year 1791. His first public attempt as an author was in 1810 in the tragedy of "The Grandmother," written in the fatalistic school, and which proved very successful because it combined literary merit of the highest order with stage machinery which was supernatural and astonishing in its effect. This piece is still frequently placed upon the stage. He was also the author of "Sappho," which was produced in 1819, and in 1822 of a very fantastic piece called "The Golden Fleece." "King Ottaker's Fortunes and Death" was produced in 1825. This is a historical play of great dramatic interest, generally regarded as one of his finest works. His "Waves of the Sea and of Love" was a very effective dramatization of the old story of Hero and Leander. A dramatic poem, "The Dream of Love," he produced in 1840. A collection of poems of a liberal character greatly increased his popularity among the young men of Austria, and a poem having RADETZKI for its hero, published in 1848, also added to his reputation. He was the author of the German play of "Medea." Herr GRILLPARZER was during nearly all his life an officer of the Imperial household, and was elected a member of the Austrian Reichsrath in 1861.

Mrs. Eliza Bancroft Davis.

Worcester papers, announcing the death in that city, on Wednesday, of Mrs. ELIZA BANCROFT DAVIS, widow of the late Hon. JOHN DAVIS, say:

"Mrs. DAVIS was the daughter of Rev. AARON BANCROFT, D. D., of Worcester, and sister of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, now United States Minister at Berlin. She was born Feb. 17, 1791, and was thus very nearly eighty-one years of age. Her marriage with the late Hon. JOHN DAVIS took place on the 18th of March, 1822. Hon. JOHN C. B. DAVIS, recently Assistant United States Secretary of State, and now agent of the Government in presenting its claims against England before the Arbitrators at Geneva, is her oldest child, Gen. HASBROUCK DAVIS, of Chicago, a distinguished officer in the war of the rebellion, who lately lost his life by the wreck of a European steamer, was her son. Of her other children, all sons, one is an invalid, living abroad, and two are successful business men in California. With her children scattered far from their native city, and with no household of her own, Mrs. DAVIS has continued to regard Worcester as her home; spending the Winter months with her son at Washington or New-York, but returning to her apartments at the Bay State House in the Spring. Her life has for forty years been one of public distinction, so to speak, conspicuous by no means chiefly in the reflected light of her eminent father, or more eminent husband and brother, but rather in her own individuality of moral and intellectual excellence. It is her own example and influence, her own character and reputation, which have gladdened and embellished every circle she moved in, and which will long be remembered in this city as having placed her at the head of her sex among the social forces of the past and present generation. It is not easy to measure, certainly we are little likely to overestimate, the improving and exalting influence she exercised over the large society which she immediately and remotely affected as a living presence and exemplar. The value of such a person, presiding modestly through half a century over the social life around her, among organized associations and private circles, diffusing discreet opinions and elevated sentiments, awakening the public spirit to worthy objects and making them attractive by her own poetic enthusiasm, investing trivial scenes with dignity and serious occasions with cheerfulness, inspiring women with just conceptions of the higher methods of living, which they too aptly neglect, and men with a higher kind of respect for woman—this, or much of this, remains with us after her death."

Charles S. Macknet.

CHARLES S. MACKNET, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Newark, died at his residence on Broad-street, in that city, yesterday morning, from the effects of a second stroke of paralysis received some days since. He was the founder of the firm of MACKNET & WILSON, large hardware dealers, and was largely interested in Newark financial institutions. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

Garrett Van Horn.

Mr. GARRETT VAN HORN, a prominent citizen of Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy, at his home in Bergen. Mr. VAN HORN had been a member of the Bergen Common Council and also City Treasurer for a number of years previous to the consolidation. He had also served in the State House of Assembly for three terms. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

Alleged Attempt at Wife-Murder.

WM. SCHUBERTH, aged thirty, residing at No. 345 East Thirtieth-street, was arrested last evening, at 6½ o'clock, by Officer KELLY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged with reckless use of fire-arms, the policeman having noticed him firing a pistol in front of his residence. He was taken to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, and Mrs. ROSE SCHUBERTH, wife of the prisoner, appeared and informed Capt. LEARY that her husband had attempted to murder her. Mrs. SCHUBERTH stated that her husband had been jealous of her for some time past, and had on several occasions threatened her life. Yesterday evening he came into the house armed with two Derringer pistols and threatened to shoot her. She begged for mercy, and MARY HUNT, who was in the room at the time, interfered to save her from the fury of her husband, when he threatened to shoot her too. SCHUBERTH was finally induced to leave the house, and when he reached the sidewalk he discharged one of the pistols through the window, but fortunately no one was wounded. It was at this juncture that Patrolman KELLY appeared on the scene and arrested him.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

Mr. TWEED was at his office yesterday, in Duane-street, and was apparently very busy. Mayor HALL was at his office throughout the day, while CONNOLLY's friends asserted that he is still in the County.

THE MURDERER'S LAST HOURS.

Botts in Prison—Constructing and Testing the Scaffold Within Thirty Feet of His Cell—A Ghastly Joke.

All the preparations necessary to carrying out the last penalty of the law on GEORGE BOTTS were completed by 12 o'clock last night. The execution takes place about noon today, in the hall of the prison in which BOTTS has been confined for so many anxious weeks. It required no great effort of imagination for one standing in front of the prison last night to invest the building, unsightly and unshapely as it is, with an atmosphere of weird mystery. A bright moon threw the sharp angles and irregular lines into strong relief; dark shadows lurked in the recesses, and tempted the fancy to speculate on what might be disclosed when the visitor should have entered the deeply arched doorway which pierced the outer wall. In answer to the usual summons Warden JOHNSON appeared, and admitted the late applicants for admission without hesitation. Crossing a narrow courtyard, the visitor enters the office of the prison. At one side of this is a large door, closed with iron lattice-work; through this the interior of the central hall could be seen, at the north end of which a busy group of men were engaged, with the help of dimly-burning lamps, in fitting up the scaffold on which the unfortunate man, BOTTS was to expiate his crime. There was something at once grotesque and horrible in the circumstances under which this work was carried on. To a spectator, ignorant of the terrible use to which the machine was to be put, there was nothing in the manner of the workmen to indicate that they were doing anything but testing a common lifting machine. The cross-beam was raised on stout supports about thirteen feet high. Through a pulley in the centre ran a stout rope, from the end of which depended a large sack filled with sand, weighing some 175 pounds. This was to test the sufficiency of the weight at the other end of the rope, which, under the floor below, was to hoist the victim into the air. There seemed to be some hitch in the arrangements here, the weight not being adequate to its work. There was busy talking, measuring, testing, calculations of the prisoner's height and weight, and a general bustle of preparation, which had nothing of that subdued tone which might have been looked for under the circumstances. While this was proceeding at one end of the imperfectly lighted hall, the wretched man who was the cause of it sat in his cell, not thirty feet away, receiving the last consolations of religion. No word of direction, no sound of preparation, not even the careless comments of the lookers-on, but could have been heard distinctly where he sat. From an early hour in the evening he had been visited by sympathizing friends; two of the jurymen, with their wives, had called on him, and tears were freely flowing when they left. Mr. FLAVEL, a gentleman who had taken great interest in BOTTS, spent the evening and night with him at his own request, and Rev. Mr. SIMEON SIEGFRIED, of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, stayed till late in the night, preparing the unfortunate man for the final hour. All accounts of those who have been with BOTTS during the last two days, agree in saying that he is perfectly resigned to his fate, and has devoted himself exclusively to spiritual thoughts. He has been averse to speaking of the circumstances of the trial, or indeed of anything but the preparation for death. A curtain screens his cell from view, and by a very proper regulation of Warden JOHNSON, no one was admitted but such as BOTTS himself desired to see. It is pleasing to state that in his last hours he was not intruded on by the morbidly curious who always swarm around on such an occasion as this.

To even mention the numbers and variety of people who have applied to the prison within the past six weeks for permission to see the celebrated prisoner would fill a column. So vexatious had this become that Mr. JOHNSON adopted the expedient of assuring every applicant that the small-pox was raging in a terrible degree in the prison, and in this way thinned them out considerably. The most amusing incident in connection with the matter, occurred yesterday. Two gentlemen representing themselves as attachés of a German paper in this City, called in the morning at the prison, and made the usual request for an interview with Mr. BOTTS. They were conducted with much politeness to the cell of a very intelligent young prisoner, whose crime was counterfeiting. He was apprised of the joke, and carried it out with so much skill that after an elaborate interview of over an hour the two German gentlemen departed, fully prepared to relate the whole life, history and present condition of the murderer, GEORGE BOTTS. Warden JOHNSON had many other funny stories to tell in the same strain, but the hour is late, and we leave, just catching as we pass the cell door the low murmur of earnest voices in the cell of the man who is to die this morning.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks Senator THURMAN did an unwise thing in presenting Mr. SHERMAN's credentials as Senator-elect from Ohio.

Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, intends to call a special session of the Legislature of his State, to redistrict the State and to remedy some defects in the legislation of the recent session.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE has written a letter to a Memphis editor, favoring the passive policy, expecting it, if fairly tried, to win the votes of 1,000,000 liberal Republicans and 3,000,000 Democrats.

Thinking that Mr. COLFAX has positively declined a renomination, and not knowing Mr. BLAINE's decision, the St. Louis *Democrat* favors Speaker BLAINE for the Vice-Presidency, saying that he ought to combine the largest elements of strength and popularity.

The Connecticut State Temperance Union, the chief organization of the kind in the State, has just held its seventh annual meeting in Middletown. It was attended by delegates from all the other societies, with the exception of those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. It gave no sanction to separate political movements.

A worthy down-East legislator, who boasted that a certain lobbyist never got around him, was disgusted when the lobbyist replied: "Oh, yes, I always persuaded some honest old farmer to take a seat near you and tell you that his particular friends in the country wished the bill passed because it would be a great benefit to their towns, and you always voted just as I wished."

Speaker BLAINE having declined the use of his name, the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* favors the renomination of Mr. COLFAX with President GRANT. It says: "The two names have stood out in bold relief through an Administration that has added to the laurels of the Republican Party, and there is every reason to believe that they will be received at Philadelphia with a storm of acclamation, which will be echoed back with the thunder of popular indorsement in November."

In a recent debate in the Illinois House of Representatives, Col. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, who is generally admitted to be the leader of the Democratic members, said: "I expect to vote for a Republican for the office of President of the United States next November. I do not think it will be one of the class the Republican majority of this House would like. I do not expect to vote for a Republican whose acts the majority of this House dare not have investigated before the country; but I do expect, and I mean what I say, if I am afforded an opportunity, to vote for a Republican for President, and also for a Republican for Governor of the State of Illinois, and I also expect when I do so to do it with the Democracy. I am in earnest about this. I may be mistaken, but this is my belief."

The Metropolitan Museum of Art—Preparations for Opening the Temporary Premises.

The necessary alterations of the temporary premises secured by the trustees, at No. 681 Fifth-avenue, being now nearly completed, the removal of the pictures owned by the Museum of Art has commenced, and in the course of a week or two an opportunity will be given of viewing and passing judgment upon them. It is intended to have an opening reception at the Museum, to which only subscribers and their families are to be invited. Ultimately, when the Museum gets into permanent quarters, whether in Manhattan-square Central Park, or Reservoir-square, (all of which situations have their advocates,) it is intended to have it entirely free to the public on certain days in each week, as is the case at South Kensington, but the trustees feel that it would be impossible to inaugurate any such system now, the accommodations at their disposal being so extremely contracted. They have also come to the conclusion that for the present, and until such time as the Museum gets fairly under way, and they can arrange all the details of its management, it would be inexpedient to admit the general public, even on payment of an admission fee. They propose therefore to make the admission by tickets, which are to be placed at the disposal of the subscribers for distribution, and this privilege will undoubtedly induce many to enroll themselves among those who are endeavoring to found an institution which shall ultimately be worthy of our great City. It is the intention of the trustees, also, to make the Museum collections at once available for art education by granting free admission to students of the Academy of Design, and such others as are likely to derive benefit from an examination of them. It is intended, also, to make such arrangements as will give all strangers who may visit our City an opportunity of inspecting the galleries, and the trustees, fully appreciating the responsibility thrown upon them, will do everything in their power to make the advantages of the Museum available to all at as early a date as is consistent with the safety of the art treasures committed to their care.

It is hoped at no distant day to organize a loan exhibition of works of art other than paintings, and the trustees hope that the possessors of such objects will cheerfully lend their aid toward making such exhibition an attractive one in all its branches.

ROBERT BURNS' BIRTHDAY.

Celebrations Last Evening—Banquets in this City and in Williamsburg.

The one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was celebrated last evening by the Burns' Club, in this City, at the Pacific Hotel. About sixty-five members of the Club were present. Mr. JOHN REID, President of the Club, occupied the chair, having on his right Hon. HOSEA B. PERKINS, and on his left Mr. JOHN WATT, Chief of the Caledonian Club.

After the cloth had been removed, the President made a few introductory remarks, followed by a song by Mr. JAMES GIBSON. Toasts and responses were then given as follows: "The Genius of BURNS," Mr. JOHN REID; "America," Mr. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM; "Scotland," Mr. CHARLES REAKIE; "The Poets and Poetry of America," Mr. WM. H. MCDOUGAL; "The Press," by an irrepressible member of the "First Estate;" "Sister Societies," Mr. T. NICHOLSON, and "The Lassies," by a "ladies' man." The festivities were prolonged to a late hour, and the occasion proved a most enjoyable one.

The Caledonian Club had a social reunion and dance last evening at No. 118 Sullivan-street. Mr. JOHN WATT, Chief of the Club, occupied the chair, and members of other Scottish organizations were present as invited guests. Speeches, songs and music followed the dinner, and the company did not separate until the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal."

IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The Brooklyn Burns Association celebrated, for the ninth time, the anniversary of the birth of BURNS last evening, by a banquet at the Apollo Rooms, in Williamsburg. About 150 guests were present. The first toast offered was "The Genius of ROBERT BURNS," which was drunk standing, followed by three cheers for the memory of the Scottish poet. Rev. Dr. E. S. PORTER responded in a neat speech, in which he spoke of the homage universally rendered to the genius of BURNS wherever the English language is spoken.

Letters were read from WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, and from Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, and also from the New-York Burns Society, after which

Miss E. S. JOSE sang "McGregor's Gathering," which was received with much enthusiasm. She was called back and sung another Scottish song with much feeling. Other toasts and speeches followed, and the exercises were prolonged until a late hour. Music by De Witt's Band enlivened the exercises, and a number of national airs were performed upon the bagpipes.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Scottish societies in several of the cities of New-Jersey, yesterday celebrated the anniversary. At Newark the Burns Association gave an entertainment at the Opera-house, consisting of Scotch ballads and songs, and an oration by Rev. Dr. MUGEN. In Paterson the play of "Rob Roy" was given at the Opera-house. At the Arcade, Jersey City, the Caledonian Club gave a ball last evening, and the Burns Club gave their annual dinner at the Atlantic Hotel. The Robert Burns Society of Orange gave a grand dinner in Central Hall at that place.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Captain-General VALMASEDA, has arrived at Santiago de Cuba.

Gen. HANCOCK refuses to be the Democratic candidate for President.

CHARLES S. MACKNET, late President of the State Bank, in Newark, is dead.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention closed its labors yesterday.

The troubles in the Nebraska Legislature ended on Thursday night by adjourning *sine die.*

Mrs. ANN GARRETT, an elderly woman, was burned to death, yesterday, in Baltimore.

The Maine Legislature yesterday re-elected WM. CALDWELL State Treasurer.

The Grand Duke has been very quiet since his return to St. Louis from the Plains.

Several of the Japanese Embassy are visiting the gold quartz mine of Grass Valley, Cal.

The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by Royal decree, and new elections ordered for the 2d of April.

CHRISTIANA EDMUNDS, the London poisoner, under sentence of death, has received a respite.

PRICE & PLUCKER's steam saw-mill, in Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss $12,000.

The Kansas Senate has rejected a resolution in favor of Mr. SUMNER's one term amendment.

JOHN G. STEVENS has been appointed President of the united New-Jersey railroad companies.

Mr. SCOTT and associates have adopted the lease of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

JOHN LAFLIN, aged fifteen years, was drowned in a vat in a tannery at Boiseville, on Wednesday.

The Republicans opened the campaign at Manchester, N. H., with a torch-light procession last night.

A box shipped from Louisville, recently, addressed to a person in Cincinnati, was found to contain a dead negro.

ALFANS BRIGGER, of No. 847 Broad-street Philadelphia, was thrown from a horse yesterday and killed.

Prominent Gentiles in Salt Lake say boldly that United States Attorney BATES has gone over to the enemy.

A collision, last night, on the Alabama Central Railroad, near Selma, resulted in killing one person and injuring others.

A severe north-west wind prevailed yesterday at San Francisco, causing great damage to the wharves and shipping.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention decided on Wednesday to hoist the United States flag over their hall, five voting against it.

The Kansas Central Republican Committee met in Topeka, on Wednesday, and issued a call for a State Convention at Lawrence, on Feb. 21.

The steamer *Alaska*, bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans, struck on Bacon Rock, near Cairo, Ill., yesterday, and was much damaged.

TIMOTHY LYNCH and FLORENCE SULLIVAN quarreled in Newport, R. I., after playing cards, when LYNCH knocked SULLIVAN down and cut his throat.

F. STADT, a gunsmith of San Jose, Cal., was found sitting in a chair, yesterday, with his head literally blown off, by discharging a large dueling pistol into his mouth.

The Captain of the bark *Warren Hallet* testified yesterday in Boston that he shot GEO. LITTLE dead while he and other seamen were mutinying and beating the second mate.

Circuit Judge WOODS, at Mobile, Ala., has reversed his own decision, and established Judge RICHARD BUSTEED's proceedings, which put the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company in bankruptcy.

The Grand Jury of Chicago made their report yesterday. There still exist grave and serious cases of bribery, which have not been brought to light, as the witnesses evaded subpœnas by placing themselves beyond the limits of the State.

At a meeting at Baldwinsville, N. Y., yesterday, a company was organized to construct a railroad from a point on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, near Syracuse, to connect with the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad in the town of Walcott, Wayne County.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee have called a Convention, to meet at Harrisburg April 10, to nominate the Governor and other State officers and to select the electoral ticket and delegates to the National Convention.

Mr. BRETANO (No. 33 Union-square) has received the new number of the *Fortnightly Review, Tinsley's Magazine* and *Dark Blue*. He has also the latest English and foreign papers.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
22 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE CORAL SETS, INCLUDING BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, PINS, &C.
ALSO,
SHELL JEWELRY IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars. Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain— Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; all styles and prices. Best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO., Union-square.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels and restaurants.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.— Fresh air, no draft; fits anywindow. Price $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 93 Duane-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOHERTY—BRENNAN.—At St. Stephen's Church, on Wednesday, 24th inst., by Rev. Father Lynch, Mr. JOHN DOHERTY to Miss MARIA T. BRENNAN, both of this City.

HILL—MINTZING.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, GEO. H. B. HILL to JULIA CAROLINA, daughter of the late Hon. J. F. Mintzing, of Charleston, S. C.

STORM—STORM.—At Stormville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. O. E. Cobb, CHAS. A. STORM to LIBBIE B., daughter of John V. Storm, Esq., of Stormville.

DIED.

BIRD.—At his residence, Woodside, late Belleville, N. J., Jan. 25, JONATHAN BIRD, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

CARLE.—On the 24th inst., after a short illness, SUSAN H., wife of John Carle, Jr., and daughter of the late Edward Hicks, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 218 East 13th-st., on Sixth day afternoon, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westbury, Long Island, for interment Seventh day morning, by the 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad.

CORNELL.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Fifth day, First-month, (25th inst.,) MARIA JANE, wife of Mark Cornell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Seventh day (27th inst.) at 9 A. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 1:50 P. M.

COOPER.—At Hackensack, N. J., on the 24th inst., ISABELLA, widow of the late J. Thurston Cooper.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from her late residence, River-st., Upper Hackensack, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 12¾; returning, leave Hackensack at 4 o'clock.

GATES.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Jan. 25, MARY, wife of John L. Gates, and daughter of the late J. W. Monroe, of Shaftsbury, Vt.

Funeral will take place next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 15 Hamilton Park, New-Brighton.

HEGEMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, JOHN HEGEMAN, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HICKS.—At Far Rockaway, Long Island, Jan. 24, MARY HICKS, sister of the late Richard Hicks, aged 71.

HOWARD.—In this City, on morning of 24th inst., SAMUEL H. HOWARD, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 124 East 18th-st., Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSTON.—At his home in Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y., on Jan. 23, DAVID JOHNSTON, Esq., late of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, in the 60th year of his age.

The burial will be at Hyde Park, on Saturday, the 27th, at 11 A. M.

LEWIS.—In New-Rochelle, Jan. 21, at the residence of Mr. Jacob Taylor, Mrs. SUSAN LEWIS, relict of David Lewis, Esq., aged 76 years.

Her remains were interred in the family burying-grounds at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LEE.—On Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872, FREDERICK R. LEE, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Henry W. and Stephen A. Lee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery (2d-st.) for interment.

MACKNET.—At Newark, N. J., on the 25th inst., CHARLES S. MACKNET, aged 67 years, 11 months, 14 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 998 Broad-st., on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, in the 21st year of her age, FANNIE E., wife of E. H. Stevens, of Scranton, Penn., and daughter of the late Joseph and Louisa W. Oliver, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers-in-law, F. S. Miner and W. F. Conroy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her former residence, No. 248 West 24th-st.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 25, after a short illness, MARIA HOLDROM, wife of Wm. A. Thompson, Esq., aged 74 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her daughter, Mrs. E. D. Van Wagoner, No. 415 Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WORTH.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1872, SALLY WORTH, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her nephew, Paul Worth, No. 93 Remsen-st., Friday the 26th, at 3½ P. M.

WYMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, Mrs. ELIZABETH L. WYMAN, widow of the late Mr. Abel Wyman, of Boston, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Slade, No. 242 5th-av., on Friday morning, 26th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In this City, Tuesday, Jan. 23, SARAH B. WRIGHT, widow of Wm. Wright, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 150 East 38th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY OF NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT. BY NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment, demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS. PRICE 30 CENTS.

"QUI VIVE" MARCH, BY D. L. DOWNING, played with great success by Ninth Regiment Band, 30 cents; also, "Ninth Regiment Quickstep," 75 cents; "Grand Duke Alexis Galop," 40 cents; "Mignon Waltz," 40 cents; and J. R. Thomas' best song, "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," 50 cents. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EYE. Old eyes made new. An entirely new treatment for sore eyes, short sight, weak eyes, impaired vision and partial blindness, without medicine, pain or instruments. Advice free, at the EYE INSTITUTE, No. 108 East 15th-st., from 11 till 4. DRS. KIMBALL & FOLSOM.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF the suffering public to DR. JULIHN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND, a remarkably efficient remedy in diseases of the kidneys, bladder, &c. Apparently the most inveterate cases yield to its magic influence. Prepared by B. KEITH & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, REASONABLE prices. Ladies' gold watches, $40, $50 and $60 each. Diamond Rings, $35, $45, $60 to $500 each. Jewelry and watches repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

OFFICE FOR BANK AND INSURANCE company, and a suite of rooms for lawyers, in new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; improvements and location not excelled in New-York. Landlord on premises.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 8; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—The Executive Committee will meet at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7½ o'clock. By order.

EDWARD TAYLOR, Chairman.

GEORGE H. LICKEY, Secretary.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, 16.6 by 38, three stories; JOSEPH MURRAY, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One first-class store, No. 7 Bond-street, 25 by 110, six stories; WM. DETMOLD, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two hotels, Nos. 649 and 651 Fourth-avenue, 49.6x38.2, six stories; JOHN GARVEY, owner.

Seven tenement-houses, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue, 25x62, five stories; JOSEPH S. T. SMITH, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 22x28.5x50, four stories; JOSEPH MURRAY, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 38 and 40 Sheriff-street, 21.10½x49, four stories; AUGUST KANANBLEY, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 350 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; BERNARD DUNGELMAN, owner.

One tenement-house, south-east corner of Rivington and Ridge streets, 20 by 50, four stories; JOHN HEROLD, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 421 West Forty-eighth-street, 25 by 50, five stories; PAUL BESENECKER and JOHN SCHORT, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 42 Oak-street, 25 by 46, five stories; FRANCIS BOTTING, owner.

One factory, south side of Forty-first-street, 340 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 60 by 40, two stories; MICHAEL DONAHO, owner.

One factory, south side of Seventeenth-street, 117 feet east of Avenue B, 16 by 40, one story; WM. SCHULTZ, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 60 feet west of Third-avenue, 72.10 by 104.6, three stories; Third-avenue Railroad Company, owners.

One stable, Nos. 10 and 12 West Forty-third-street, 40 by 59, two stories; HENRY N. SMITH, owner.

One packing-house, Nos. 38 and 40 Sheriff-street, (rear,) 43.9 by 61 and 14, five stories; AUGUST KANENBLEY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	25	Tenement-houses	13
Brown-stone fronts	2	Stores and tenements	2
Iron front	1	First-class store	1
Brick fronts	22	Factories	2
Hotels	2	Stables	2
First-class dwellings	2	Packing-house	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brown-stone first-class dwelling, south-east corner of Park-avenue and Fortieth-street, 20 by 60, four stories, brick extension, one story and basement to be added in rear, and opening for bay window cut in wall on Fortieth-street; HENRY A. MOTT, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 110 Goerck-street, 25 by 40, three-story extension, 12 by 13 feet and one story high in rear; FREDERICK KELLER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 294 Ninth-avenue, 24.9 by 40, three stories, one story to be added and building to be occupied as a store and tenement; H. BRUNING, owner.

Two brick stores, Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway, 25 by 80 by 30, four stories, centre party wall on first story taken out and iron girders and fire-proof columns substituted, and front of No. 630 raised to level of 628; DEMOREST, SMITH & CO., owners.

One second-class store, brick front, south-west corner of Grand and Eldridge streets, 25 by 54, three stories, present front taken down, new iron columns put in to support wall above; STEINBERG & LOWENTHAL, owners.

One brick factory, north side of Tenth-street, 258 feet east of Avenue D, 52 by 72, two stories, building damaged by fire, to be restored to its former condition; GEO. GUENTAL, owner.

One brick work-shop, No. 155 East Fourth-street, 25 by 52, four stories, one story to be added; JOHN MURPHY, owner.

One brick work-shop, north-west corner of Forty-first-street and Park-avenue, 30 by 90, four stories, first story front taken out and iron girder and columns put in to support wall above; CHAS. DUGGIN, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 2,227 Third-avenue, 25 by 54, three stories, addition on north side of building to be occupied for stores and offices; W. G. WOOD, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Jan. 25, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the superintendent of the Department:

Seventh-avenue, No. 15, P. E. DOREMUS, owner, cellar stairs broken and unsafe; Broadway, No. 600, JOSEPH SLEVIN, agent, unsafe north gable wall; East Fifty-ninth-street, No. 214, MARGARET PIERCE, owner, unsafe westerly wall (from excavating;) Bowery, No. 269, MICHAEL I. ADRIAN, owner, unsafe and bulged front; One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, building north side, ninety-four feet east of First-avenue, BRIDGET O'CONNOR, owner, generally unsafe, settled and out of plumb; Seventh-street, No. 196, JOHN GAMBLE, owner, unsafe, front and rear walls overhanging; First-street, No. 136, RICHARD MCCULLOUGH, owner, unsafe chimneys; Battery-place, No. 3, W. & A. E. CRINKSHANK, agents, unsafe chimneys.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The principal transaction effected at the Exchange, yesterday, was the sale made by JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of B. F. DUNNING, Esq., referee, of property on Grand, Ridge and Attorney streets, embracing seven houses and lots, together with a small plot of ground, 10 by 8, (used as a burial plot,) between First and Second avenues and First and Second streets. The buildings on the property are principally frame structures, in poor repair and of but little value. The prices realized may, therefore, be considered fair, as the figures represent mainly the estimated value of the lots, without regard to the houses on them. The premises sold as follows to the parties named, details as to size of lots, &c., being given in the summary below: No. 449 Grand-street, JOHN OVERBECK, $10,600; No. 49 Ridge-street, PATRICK O'RAFFERTY, $4,725; Nos. 51 and 53 Ridge-street, CHRISTIAN VOGE, $5,380 each; No. 166 Attorney-street, Mr. BISDHARD, $6,630, and Nos. 168 and 170 Attorney-street, same purchaser, $6,350 each. The small plot above referred to was bought by WM. BISHOP for $70. Mr. MILLER also sold, by order of the executor of GEO. KOEHLER, deceased, a small house and lot located on the south side of South-street, in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, between Beet-street and the White Plains road, for $920, purchased by the widow of the deceased. The legal sale of a house and lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, announced for yesterday by the same auctioneer, was adjourned until Feb. 19. In addition to the above sales, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of J. A. BEALL, Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, located on the north side of West Twenty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and known as No. 325. Purchased by ISAAC HOCHSTER for $15,200. The same firm also offered at auction a valuable business property on Beaver-street, but the bids received being deemed inadequate, no sale was effected. The only other business transacted was an adjournment until Friday of next week, announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of the legal sale of house and lot on Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. In reference to the legal sale of eight lots on Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, by the same auctioneer, expected to occur yesterday, nothing was said, and the probability therefore is, that the suit involving the title to the realty has been settled, and the public sale of the property indefinitely postponed. To-day, at the Exchange, by Mr. MCGUIRE, a leasehold property, on West Broadway and White-street, will be offered at auction.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Jan. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

House and lot, No. 449 Grand-st., s. s., between Ridge and Pitt sts., lot 22x39	$10,600
House and lot No. 49 Ridge-st., w. s., between Delancey and Rivington sts., lot 25x86.10	4,725
House and lot No. 51 Ridge-st., adjoining above, lot same size	5,380
House and lot No. 53 Ridge-st., adjoining above, lot 25x86.10	5,380
House and lot No. 166 Attorney-st., e. s., near Houston-st., lot 25x100	6,630
2 houses and lots, Nos. 168 and 170 Attorney-st., adjoining above, lots each same size, $6,350 each	12,700
1 small plot of land between 1st and 2d avs. and 1st and 2d sts., 10x8	70

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story English basement brown-stone h. and l., No. 325 West 23d-st., n. s., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 21.9x98.9	$15,200

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

1-story and basement frame h. and l., s. s. South-st., between Beet-st. and the White Plains road, house 22x20, lot 50x100	$920

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BASEMENT house, eighteen to twenty feet wide, centrally situated, north of 34th-st. Address, stating situation and terms, A. W. C., Box 2,011 New-York Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SELLING, RENTING, EXCHANGING. SLADE & STAFFORD, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE. HOUSES, WELL LOCATED, FROM $20,000 TO $800,000.

BUY YOURSELF A HOME. WARD & OGDEN, UNION SQUARE, Offer for sale, at reduced valuation, 500 HOUSES ranging from $6,000 to $200,000 each, desirably located, to which they invite your early attention. Particulars at OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

NINTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. Four-story Philadelphia brick house, 17.6x56x93; first-class order; price $23,000 only, $8,000 cash; possession. Apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 143 WEST 53D-ST.—FOUR-story brown-stone first-class house, 18.9x50, lot 100; black-walnut parlors; extra plumbed; also No. 149, three stories, 16.8x50, lot 100; wanted a loan on vacant lots. J. W. STEVENS, Nos. 143 West 53d-st., and 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a three-story brick house of extra width, with stable attached; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE dwelling-houses in the City, north-east corner Madison-av. and 39th-st.; lot, 35x100 feet; price, including gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., $140,000. Apply to GLOVER & HAYDEN, No. 47 William-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FULL AND EXTRA-SIZE houses, (some corners,) at 39th, 49th, 62d, 84th and 14th sts., for sale reasonably; also, Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; also, "building lots." V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub-cellar brick house on 83d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. L. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERATE-SIZED brown-stone house, eligibly located in 44th-st., for good-sized, well-located house below 23d-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 15TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE Lutheran Church, a brown-stone house about 25x60; lot half the block. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 49th-st., handsome full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT house, with stable adjoining, for sale, with immediate possession, on Murray Hill; lot 50 by 98.9. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 50th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 90 acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. Bedford is forty-two miles from New-York, via New-York and Harlem Railroad, and is unequaled for its healthfulness and picturesque scenery. There are five churches and several first-class schools within less than one mile of the house. For further particulars apply to GEO. MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURing an elegant country-seat. One of the most complete country residences in Central New-York offered for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms; location, Geneva, on Seneca Lake; brick mansion 50 feet square with wings, furnished throughout; paintings, statuary, &c.; three conservatories, large vineyard, 1,000 pear-trees, ten acres of lawn and woodland, miles of graveled walks and carriage road; an extensive water-front, and unsurpassed lake view; boat-house, ice-house, stable, barns, &c. An elegant country-seat, such as is seldom found in market. Terms easy. For additional particulars apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Ku-klux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

GOOD REAL ESTATE, NEAR NEW-York, or, possibly, Western or Virginia property, if free or lightly mortgaged, eligible, in exchange for thoroughly improved and valuable sugar plantation, without incumbrance, but one hour's drive from New-Orleans, on west side river, where no risk overflow; in full operation; much cane, (largely planted,) and possesses every requisite for good crop; old and trusty manager available; might sell whole or two-thirds interest. Address SUGAR-CULTURE, Box No. 3,626 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Ten lots near the Riverside Park, situated on a wide street; will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars, apply to HENRY WIDMAYER, No. 202 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILlage of Fordham for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; eight rooms, carriage-house, one acre of land, three minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price, $8,000. H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J. —A beautiful French-roof cottage, with carriage-house, &c.; eight minutes' walk from depot; location and surroundings first-class; price low; easy terms; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT WEST FARMS, IN THE HEART of the village, a dwelling-house and a store with dwelling-house above, a stable and large unoccupied lot, all for $8,000; now rents for $800; terms easy. H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARM IN exchange for first-class truck farm; nine miles from Brooklyn on railroad. Only principals inquire at No. 73 Beekman-st., third floor, 12 to 4.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown. CONDICT & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st. Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 15, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LEASE AT RYE, NEW-HAVEN RAILroad, near depot, a large house and stable, and five to forty-four acres of ground, suitable for summer boarding; rent low. Apply to R. S. ANDERSON, No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 36 and 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for business purposes; immediate possession. Apply to owner, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 24, from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET FOR TWO YEARS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A large house, completely and well furnished, at $1,000 per annum. Apply to M. S. V., Post-office Box No. 1,963 New-York City.

$50 PER MONTH FOR AN ELEGANT French-roof house; eight rooms and cellar; hot and cold water, dumb-waiter, heater, &c. Call on E. B. HORTON, JR., No. 44 Cliff-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASantly located in 59th-st., at moderate rent; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HARLEM—124TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—TO let, a new first-class three-story brown-stone house; possession immediately. E. KETCHUM, No. 33 Nassau-st.

FRENCH FLATS—TO LET IN NEW buildings, 125th-st., near 8th-av., nine rooms, range and boiler, stationary, bath and wash-bowl. Inquire on the premises.

TWO APARTMENTS FOR LEASE in French apartment house, No. 4 East 15th-st. For permits apply to R. F. HAZARD, JR., No. 120 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYNE HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co. WM. H. CASWELL, JOHN H. CASWELL. NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE DIRECTORS of the Trenton Banking Company will pay a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in the robbery of the Trenton Bank, on the 21st inst., or half of said sum for any one of them, and if more than two persons be convicted of said robbery, then such additional sum as will make the reward equal to $2,000 for each person so convicted. PHIL. DICKINSON, President.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 57, 54, 68, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY. Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST. Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST. Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE. ALL NEAR WALL-ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEments No. 1,134 Broadway and No. 212 5th-av., connected and running through from Broadway to 5th-av.; also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE and basement No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.; fine location for millinery or dry goods business; size 25x100; immediate possession. Apply to S. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE STABLES in 33d-st., near Madison-av., to rent from Feb. 1 for three, twelve or fifteen months. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—IN NEW BUILDINGS, 125th-st., near 8th-av.; plate-glass front, 65 feet deep, good location for any kind of business; also, basement, 40x70, 9 feet 6 inches high, and well lighted.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, Being part of the estate of the late David Robins. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, the following desirably located property:

Three lots n. s. 56th-st., 120 feet west Madison-av.
Five lots, north side 57th-st., 200 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 58th-st., 275 feet west 5th-av.
Two lots, west side 4th-av., 102.2 feet north 76th-st.
Four lots, n. s. 76th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Four lots, s. s. 77th-st., 145 feet east Madison-av.
Three lots, north side 84th-st., 125 feet east 5th-av.
Two lots, north side 109th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Two lots, south side 110th-st., 450 feet west 9th-av.
Nineteen lots and gores fronting on the east side 10th-av., 106th, and 107th sts.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 9 Chambers-st.

Maps giving particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

FIFTIETH-STREET.—Eighteen lots and gores on north side 50th-st., thirty-nine feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 570 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 50th-st., commencing at the south-westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of 49th-st., fifty nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, ten gores on south side of 49th-st., 78.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 331.3 on 49th-st. Forty-ninth-st. is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st. M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADway opposite Washington-place, store property on Dey and Cortlandt sts., and lots on 115th-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the three-story marble front house thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, opposite Washington-place, and known as No. 714 Broadway.

CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS—The first-class five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the north side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st., extending through to and fronting on Dey-st., and known as No. 18 Cortlandt-st. and No. 19 Dey-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET—Five lots, south side, 270 feet west of 3d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 134TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Louis Fellows, Esq., Referee:

EIGHTH-AV.—The four lots, together with the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the south-west corner of 8th-av. and 134th-st.; the house is about 35 by 51 feet, lots together 99 feet 11 inches by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

BEST LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG. GREAT ESTATE SALE.

Fine business corners. Fifty splendid lots. Executors of the estate of Abraham Meserole, deceased, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell all their splendid unimproved property, situated in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on South 5th, 9th and 10th sts., at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, at noon, on TUESDAY, Jan. 30. Maps now ready at office of THEODORE F. JACKSON, 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, and of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Supreme Court, made and entered at the City of New-York, on the tenth day of January, 1872, the subscriber, as receiver of the property and effects of the firm of Gibson & Miller, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 25th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, a certain claim of said Gibson & Miller for damages amounting to $10,000, against A. W. Fox & Co., of the City of Buffalo, arising out of an alleged breach of contract by said Fox & Co., made with Gibson & Miller, for the sale of vinegar in the City of New-York. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Receiver. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

Foregoing sale is adjourned to Jan. 26, at same hour and place. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

95 AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey MIDLAND RAILWAY 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. First Mortgage Guaranteed BY New-York Midland R. R. Co.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that trains will be running the entire length of the New-Jersey section of the New Great Trunk Line in March next.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities, by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

[illegible]

REGISTERED.

[illegible]

Total ... $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD Free of Government Tax, Interest Payable Quarterly, First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, (COUPON AND REGISTERED,) ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA. Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler, NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y., FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

9 PER CENT. INVESTMENT!! Atlantic and Richmond Air Line RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED AT THE RATE OF $16,000 PER MILE. 8 PER CENT. INTEREST. Coupons Payable Semi-Annually in New-York, Jan. 1 and July 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We offer these Bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, and commend them to the attention of investors as safe and profitable. The whole issue is about $4,000,000, of which $2,500,000 have already been placed with careful and well-known capitalists in New-York, and the balance are now offered as above.

The road is about 250 miles in length, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., and when finished, (during the year,) will complete the great Southern line of railway, connecting by air line the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, with Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and other points, by this and other roads owned and controlled by the Southern Railway Security Company, making a large saving of time and distance over any other route.

The Bonds are payable in 1900, and can be registered, and again made payable to bearer at the option of the holder. Government bonds and other marketable securities taken in exchange at current rates.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

7 PER CENT. 10-Year Bonds of the City of Rome, Ga. Entire Issue, $100,000, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY. PRICE, 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds were issued for the construction of Water-works (which are now in successful operation) and other internal improvements. A special tax of one-half per cent. is provided for in the act authorizing the loan to pay the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. For sale by OGDEN, BROWER & CO., NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Post-office Box No. 4,345.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Eight and Ten per Cent. Town and County Bonds, Registered with the State Auditor, and payable by the State Treasurer, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, No. 164 22d-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.—THE "FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, secured by land grants," issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, at 70 and accrued interest. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,396,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New County Court-house, City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and twenty-six thousand ($1,526,000) dollars of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

"WATER STOCK OF 1870," authorized by section 4, chapter 383, laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, for	$100,000
"CROTON WATER MAIN FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 312, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900, for	200,000
"ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK," authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, for	187,000
"ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK," authorized by chapter 58, laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 323, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	109,000
"CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by section 1, chapter 226, laws of 1871, payable Dec. 22, 1901, for	300,000
"NEW-YORK BRIDGE BONDS," authorized by chapter 399, (section 12,) laws of 1867, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed Dec. 22, 1868, payable Nov. 1, 1905, for	300,000
"PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 592, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	230,000
"NORMAL SCHOOL FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 603, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for	100,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Jan. 18, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the Preferred Second Mortgage and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of January, 1872, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed until the 1st of February, 1872, inclusive. E. F. [illegible], E. JUDSON HAWLEY, Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS) FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS. FORTY YEARS TO RUN. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES: JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD, State of New-York, 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS. THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 13 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY ... 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS OF COFFEY COUNTY. PRINCIPAL DUE IN TEN YEARS. For sale by R. H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: [illegible]

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order, JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay. [illegible], Trustees. DEC. 1, 1871. 32 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 8th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 10. By order of the Board. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The declaration and charter having been filed in the Insurance Department, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the Metropolitan Bank, and will continue open until MONDAY, the 29th inst., on which day the subscriptions will be payable. RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, JOHN B. WILLIAMS, MARTIN BATES, JAMES M. MORRISON, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET. MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of 340 Miles Are in Operation, and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID. We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors, The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 95 and interest, by ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the "First Mortgage Convertible Bonds—secured by land grants"—issued by the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY next, at 12 noon, to adopt measures to enforce payment of the over-due interest on said bonds. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,	BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	THOS. WOODWARD,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,	H. B. LOOMIS,
CHARLES HAUSELT,	GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were unanimously re-elected, respectively, President and Vice-President. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

33d Dividend. PHENIX Insurance Co., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, at the office of the Company in New-York, NO. 173 BROADWAY. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary. Brooklyn Office, Nos. 12 and 14 Court-st.

ARE YOU INSURED? OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 Chatham-square, junction of Mott and Worth sts. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	180,000
Total assets	$380,000

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors has declared the Regular Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both free of tax and payable Feb. 1, 1872. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1. HENRY H. LOW, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON due Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 7TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT., and an EXTRA Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, is payable on 1st February, 1872. Total losses by fires in 1871, $[illegible]. NATHAN C. ELY, President. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. By order, EDWARD DUNHAM, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the shareholders of this bank on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to that date, inclusive. C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. WILLIAM HAMILTON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Twenty-eighth Dividend. OFFICE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872. The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY. NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	239,496

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of tax, is payable Feb. 1. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF GREENE COUNTY (State of Missouri) will be paid at the National Park Bank on and after Feb. 1. JOSIAH T. KEET, Commissioner.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st. STATEMENT.

Amount due depositors	$690,958 79
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1872	18,000 00
Surplus	4,776 69
Total	$713,730 38

INVESTMENTS, LOANS, &C.

Bonds and mortgages	$[illegible]
United States and New-York County Bonds	[illegible]
Westchester County and other town Bonds	[illegible]
Loaned on United States Bonds—par	[illegible]
Loaned on $62,000 New-York City Bonds	[illegible]
Real estate	17,650 64
Cash on deposit in banks	47,098 41
Cash on hand, not deposited	[illegible]
Loaned on railroad and town bonds	[illegible]
Accrued interest due bank	12,719 88
Safe, furniture, fixtures	4,000 00
Total	$713,730 38

C. K. GRAHAM, President. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 23d day of January, 1872. Signed, WM. BARKER, Notary Public.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES. THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest PAID BY CHECK to parties out of the City, if desired. Send for circular. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK. No. 23 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. MCLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 31 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. J. P. WHITE, President. FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,670,388 41. Surplus, $201,822 96.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital ... $300,000

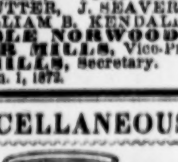
THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

ZOPHAR MILLS,	HENRY A. BURR,
ADAM P. PENTZ,	W. BLACKSTONE,
JOHN J. SERRELL,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
M. W. COOPER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
E. M. CRAWFORD,	WM. VAN DEVENTER,
JOHN C. MARTIN,	C. NORWOOD, JR.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,	MARTIN BATES,
WM. L. POMEROY,	GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JAMES M. MCLEAN,	JOHN H. PEET,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,	J. SEAVER PAGE,
WILLIAM B. KENDALL.	

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President. ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Metallic  Self Righting

Cuspadore.

Is the modern substitute for the Spittoon. It is finished in imitation of fine China Ware, or in

NICKEL PLATE.

It cannot be upset! Cannot break! Cannot wear out! Pullman's Palace Cars have it. New York Clubs have it. It is *the* thing for Libraries, Club Rooms, First-Class Restaurants, and all places of public resort. It is for price, utility and appearance the most satisfactory novelty in the Hardware Trade. Sold by all House-Furnishing, Crockery and Hardware Stores.

SOLE AGENTS, E. A. HEATH & CO., NO. 24 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA, [illegible]. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government has authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d. and [illegible], by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

CAUTION.—CREAM BREAD. A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The favor with which my "Cream Bread" has been received by the public has led to certain base imitations by unprincipled parties, who attempt to palm off upon grocers and families as genuine cream bread a very inferior article. I hereby inform consumers and all parties interested that the genuine article will be found, on examination, to have the letters A B and my name stamped into the bottom of every loaf. My trade-mark is secured in the United States Patent Office, in Washington, and I hereby warn bakers and dealers that I shall vigorously prosecute all infringers. JOHN F. KOHLER, No. 239 West 18th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CALABRIA............Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA............Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA............Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA............Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA............Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

TRIPOLI............Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA............Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA............Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA............Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA............Saturday, Mch. 2, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage............$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC............Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC............Feb. 24, 6 A. M.
BALTIC............March 2, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27.	INDIA.	Saturday, Feb. 17.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

STEAMER ST. DAVID, Will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 27, From Pier No. 13 North River. Cabins, $65. Steerage, $28. Apply at Anchor Line Office, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE..........DANRE........Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE......Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 7 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.......Feb. 28, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 7, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Jan. 25.—The steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. ——, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, as an extra steamer to Aspinwall direct.

Freight received commencing Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal-st.

For rates, freight, &c., apply at office on wharf. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER............Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH............Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 15.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,), Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Saturday, March 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch. S. D. JONES, Manager.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN KEECHLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH C. SCHANCK, WILLIAM S. BANTA and AARON C. SCHANCK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Elijah C. Schanck, William S. Banta and Aaron C. Schanck, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. SCHANCK, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of John W. Schanck, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Room No. 3, Jersey City, N. J., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. MUIRHEAD & MCGEE, Solicitors, No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROOM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Charles Broom, of the town of Fallsburgh, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja26-1aw3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILIP ERB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Erb and Philip Erb, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja26-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES MCCART, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James McCart, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, of said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district. J. C. BAILEY, Deputy. ja12-1aw3wF*

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FURS AND BONNETS, half price. Sable sets, $20, worth $40; $50 sets worth $100. Dress Hats. Seal-skin Coats, $30. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistake

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; has a boy that she would like to have with her, who is willing and obliging; is thirteen years old; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at 416 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; no objection to country; good references. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a respectable young woman and first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; or chamber-work and waiting; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 339 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, very respectable and first-class cook, a situation; meats, game, soups, of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes, excellent baker, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good operator; no objection to assist in chamber-work; City or country; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, an excellent baker; no objection to some washing and ironing, if required, in a private family; best City references. Call or address No. 230 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a competent cook and baker; no objection to assist in washing; three years' best City reference for honesty and sobriety from last place. Apply at No. 154 West 18th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City references can be given. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation for general house-work, or cook, washing or ironing. Inquire for two days at No. 651 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to take care of children, or would do chamber-work; excellent references. Apply at No. 40 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable young woman, who can give good City reference. Call at No. 636 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.; ring No. 3 bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a private family; unexceptionable references; an excellent operator. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress or as infant's nurse; has the best of reference as regards capability, &c. Call or address No. 194 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSE-work or as laundress in a small private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, a situation to do general housework. Call at No. 138 West 19th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid or to take care of children; excellent reference. Apply at 230 3d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, PROTESTants, situations together in one house, one as cook and the other as nurse, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; first-class references. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young widow, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing; is a good, plain sewer; can embroider; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 721 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; would be willing to do light chamber-work and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German woman; understands French, English and German cooking; good City reference. Apply at No. 106 Spring-st., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; good City reference, if required. May be seen for one day at No. 316 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family; excellent references from last employer. Apply at No. 219 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to do fine washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; excellent City references. Call or address No. 781 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer or general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; good City references. Call at No. 447 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE HAIR-dresser, engagements to go out by the day or week in a private family; terms moderate. Call or address No. 123 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 142 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work in a small family. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG man, a situation as waiter or butler; is an experienced waiter, very respectable, not long in the country; will make himself useful in or out of the house; private family, hotel, boarding-house, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married man; no incumbrance; is an experienced City coachman; first-class groom; good City reference from respectable families. Address D., coachman, stables No. 215 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; six years' City reference from last place. Address L. O., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROOM, French, a situation; best City reference. Call on or address LOUIS BRUNE, No. 121 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; can drive four or six in hand; best City reference. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

TO AGRICULTURAL GENTLEMEN.—WANTED—By a Scotchman and Englishman, situations as farmers; Scotchman married, Englishman single; wife first-rate butter-maker, and can attend to poultry; both men have had large experience in farming in the old country, also a good deal in this, and both can furnish the best of recommendations. Apply personally or by letter to W. B., No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Frenchman, (just arrived,) with good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as house servant; speaks good English. Apply for three days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State of New-Jersey, for the best selling Shuttle Sewing-machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at office of D. H. NEWTON & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an American or German youth, about sixteen years old; must write well, be quick at figures, and reside in New-York City. Address, in own handwriting, C. C. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE AND seamstress; best reference required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 30 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS NURSE and seamstress; must bring personal City reference. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 117 West 43d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST BOOKS—NOS. 76,412 AND 217,031, Bank for Savings, Bleecker-st. The finder will please leave them at the above bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE HORSES; FAST mare, can trot 2:32; splendid riding or driving; thoroughbred, handsome pony for a lady to drive; one dapple-gray, at No. 8 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extra-stylish well-bred dun horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and true. Can be seen at No. 137 1st-av.

A. ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT coupé, with pole and shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stable, No. 47 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROADway and 26th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A fine suite of rooms to let, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; house first-class; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished, two rooms, (hot and cold water, gas, &c.,) very reasonable, to gentlemen only. No. 62 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 210 EAST 33D-ST.—LARGE ALcove rooms; second story, front and hall room; third floor, nicely furnished; good table; modern improvements; few boarders; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR and two bedrooms, second floor, with superior board or private table; first-class private house. No. 400 West 23d-st. References.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO or three gentlemen can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th-st.; small family of adults; references.

NO. 359 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 40th-st.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor; also, one or two other rooms to let with partial board.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly and freshly furnished suite of rooms, with or without private table; also board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

NO. 250 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, singly or en suite, with first-class board; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan. No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms en suite, fourth floor, suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, with board.

NO. 200 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LARGE, handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, single room suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house and location first-class.

THREE NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. No. 306 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—NO. 384 SACKett-st., between Smith and Hoyt, convenient to Fulton and Hamilton Ferry cars; pleasant rooms, with board; family private; terms moderate.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without first-class private table; also, a single room. References.

ONE SECOND-STORY LARGE FRONT room and two hall bed-rooms, with good board, in brown-stone front house, No. 106 East 25th-st., at reasonable rates; possession immediately.

NO. 7 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square—Two large communicating rooms on second floor, with first-class board; suitable for a family; references required.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board; references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom to rent, without board. No. 17 East 14th-st., near Delmonico's.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, (4th-st.) References required.

NO. 29 BOND-ST.—TO LET—A LARGE second-story front room, furnished; also smaller rooms, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164,—NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite, with private table; also, single rooms; baths on each floor; references.

A COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED room, suitable for a single gentleman; rent, $2 50 per week. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

WEST 34TH-ST., NO. 325.—ELEGANT rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without private table; references required.

A FOURTH-STORY FRONT ROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 24 West 39th-st.

NO. 39 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and Park avs. Newly and elegantly furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 107 WEST 42D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent, with board, desirable rooms, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benjamin F. Camp and Mary Etta, his wife, Frederick Butterfield, William Smith, James Wheeler, John Falconer, John B. Dickinson; Peter T. Sharp, executor, and Ellen L. Voorhees, executrix of the will of Dominicus S. Voorhees, deceased; Maria T. Myres, executrix, &c., of Austin Myres, deceased, and in her own right; Benjamin F. Beekman, James Parker, Louis Hurst; Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, N. Y.; John W. Ritch, William Woodcock, Horace Greeley, Ferdinand C. Kempton, and Floyd Brown, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Oct. 26, 1871. J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 21st day of November, 1871. J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872. ja26-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, Joseph Wilhelm Drexel, John Norris Robinson, Anthony Joseph Drexel, Francis Anthony Drexel, and James Hood Wright, plaintiffs, against A. E. GODEFFROY, J. S. Brancker and Frederick H. Opperman, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-three thousand and ninety-one 8-100 dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of November, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1871. TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of January, 1872. TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. ja5-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—JONAS SONNEBORN, Sigmund J. Seligman, and Henry Cohen, plaintiffs, against H. SANDBERGER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 19th day of January, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1872. RUNKLE & ENGLEBART, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the new Court-house in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1872. ja26-1aw6wF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$22,000 CASH, THE STOCK, fixtures, lease and good-will of a livery stable, running steady eight clarences; doing a first-class family trade. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No. 311 4th-av., between 10th and 12th sts.

JEWELRY.—A MANUFACTURING JEWeler wishes an interview with a salesman who has experience in the business; factory established, and now making a good class of goods. Address J. H. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 233 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF JOHN GARTH, which must shortly be withdrawn, notwithstanding ITS GREAT SUCCESS, to allow of the production of NOVELTIES.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama, THE VETERAN, after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.

The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy, PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

Due notice will be be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH

FIFTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS............as............MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.........as............JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN......as............PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ANOTHER GRAND HIT. G. L. FOX'S RECONSTRUCTED HUMPTY DUMPTY A GRAND SUCCESS. PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST. FOX TWICE AS FUNNY AS EVER.

The great Cat Duet in the height of its popularity; the Martens' Russian Songs; the Wilson Brothers in the neatest and best gymnastic feats ever witnessed; the children, Venus and Adonis, in a new velocipede act; the frisky Carroll Children in astounding saltations and precocious prattlings; rare scenes of fairy beauty and novel ballet groupings.

Secure your seats early.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE. CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK. HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING, HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY. EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT............DIRECTOR

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8. BRILLIANT FEATS IN THE RING By the LARGEST CIRCUS TROUPE in the world. Fifth and last week of the mirth-provoking MEDLEY OF ROMANCE AND FUN, THE FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME OF GOODY TWO SHOES, with its quaint features and odd incidents, and which has proved a most unquestionable success. MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, the best bareback equestrienne in the universe. MR. CHARLES W. FISH, confessedly the champion bareback rider. THE WONDERFUL JEE BROTHERS, And the MAMMOTH TROUPE of circus actors, UNEQUALED IN ANY COUNTRY.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.

BY THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1872.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Former patrons will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the Conservatory Office, No. 820 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER "RESOLUTE."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1872.

On the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, the revenue schooner *Resolute*, of 120 tons, old measurement, will be sold at public auction as she now lies at Simpson's wharf, (dry dock,) below Queen-street, Philadelphia.

This vessel is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, anchors, and chains; has three boats and boats' cranes; was built, in 1867, of live oak, white oak, locust, and chestnut, by John W. Lynn; is coppered and copper-fastened, and was salted on the stocks; is well-finished and a fast-sailer. Sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. She can be examined any day previous to sale. For further information apply at this office. JOHN W. FORNEY, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, Penn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCtioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, commencing at No. 85 Duane-st., from that to the type foundry, corner Franklin and Centre sts., thence to No. 213 East 12th-st., all the property of the New-York Printing Company, consisting of a large and general assortment of printing presses, lithographic presses, stones and material, steam engines, boilers, machinery, safes, desks, &c., &c. Also, six years' lease of the buildings Nos. 205 to 213 East 12th-st., at a rental of $16,000 per annum. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. WM. H. BURNS, Deputy Sheriff. Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871. N. B.—Sale positive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL and P. P. TURNBULL, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to order of Court in the above matter, dated Jan. 19, 1872, will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 68 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., all the stock of butter and cheese belonging to the estate of the above bankrupts, consisting of seventy-four tubs butter, twenty-nine boxes cheese, eighty-one firkins butter, more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BARONN and BERNHARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 13th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 213 8th-av. and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872. United States Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned to Feb. 2, 1872, same hour and place. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

MR. IVES' STATUARY, NO. 229 5TH-AV.

SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY—Comprising BUSTS, GROUPS, &c., by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. C. B. IVES, (Rome.) Now on exhibition, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M., at No. 229 5th-av., second floor. To be sold by auction THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the above rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store,

4,000 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
5,618 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges.
2,685 boxes fresh Messina and Palermo Lemons.

Cargo steam-ship *Northumbria*, and can be seen on Pier No. 43 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell **120,000** TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, Jan. 20, 1872.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer *Chattanooga*, of 2,020 tons, new measurement.

The vessel will be sold as she lies sunk. Navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, armament and stores will not be included in the sale.

Five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money within four (4) days from the day of sale; otherwise the amount already paid to be forfeited to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Jan. 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until the 21st day of February, 1872, at 12 M., for all the fresh beef required at this post for four months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct; contract commencing March 1, 1872.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. BISHOP ALDRICH, First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUP-PLYING the State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 29th inst.

Specifications, showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year, may be seen on application to the Superintendent at Castle Garden.

PROPOSALS will be addressed to the "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES," CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the Number of the stall and name of market in which the bidder does business, as also the address in full of the sureties named in the proposal.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

OFFICE A. C. S., PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLI-CATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 22, 1872, for supplying the Subsistence Department with the following-named subsistence stores, viz.:

White Fish in pickle, 1 bbl.; Mackerel in pickle, 1 bbl.; Flour for issue, 5,763 lbs.; Flour for sale to officers, 588 lbs.; Rice, 350 lbs.; Java Coffee, 400 lbs.; Granulated Sugar, 300 lbs.; Pulverized Sugar, 150 lbs.; Broken Sugar, 900 lbs.; White-cut Loaf Sugar, 300 lbs.; Black Tea, 50 lbs.; Soap, 840 lbs.; Salt for issue, 410 lbs.; Table Salt, 150 lbs.; Black Pepper, 40 lbs.; Mustard, 10 lbs.; fresh Peaches, 72 cans; Raisins, 6 quarter boxes; Tomatoes, 96 cans; Green Corn, 14 cases; Sardines, 24 boxes; Chocolate, 50 lbs.; Yeast Powders, 50 lbs.; Golden Syrup, 22 gallons. JOSEPH KEEFFE, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery A. C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA. GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA............Proprietor and Director
D. DE VIVO............Business Manager

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 5.

The season will consist of SIX SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FOUR EXTRA NIGHTS—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

TWO GRAND MATINEES—On Saturdays, and TWO NIGHTS ONLY, at the Brooklyn Academy. Subscription books open today at the stage-door of the Academy.

Among the notable events of the season will be the first appearance in opera of the celebrated baritone, MR. CHARLES SANTLEY, who has been engaged at very large expense, and who will appear in some of his world-famed impersonations, including ZAMPA, FRA DIAVOLO, &c.

Cherubini's new opera, THE WATER-CARRIER, and the revival of LA GAZZA LADRA, (Maid and Magpie) and BALLO IN MASCHERA, (first time in English;) also the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. More particulars shortly.

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM—WOOD'S,

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

TODAY, at 2 P. M. { LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, PAULINE MARKHAM and BELLE HOWITT, and an efficient Burlesque Company, and TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

THIS Evening, at 8 o'clock. { Fifth appearance of the Protean Artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece, entitled ON HAND. New scenery, costumes and appointments.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL

Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

STEINWAY HALL.

CONCERT. MISS CLEMENTINE LASAR, MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872, at 8 o'clock, Assisted by

Miss Louise Finch, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Charles G. Bush, Mr. William H. Beckett, the Von Weber Quartette. Mr. S. LASAR, Conductor.

Admission $1.

Tickets for sale at the music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

STEINWAY HALL—FIRST MATINEE.

Mr. S. B. MILLS. MATINEES.	Senor SARASATE. MATINEES.
SATURDAY, Jan. 27,	SATURDAY, Feb. 10,
SATURDAY, Feb. 24, and	SATURDAY, March 9.

Assisted by eminent vocal and instrumental talent. FIRST MATINEE—SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Doors open at 1, to begin at 2 P. M.; tickets at Steinway Hall, and at principal music-stores.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY'S PAINTINGS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE BY AUCTION. Free exhibition will remain open at the Somerville Gallery day and evening, until TUESDAY, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, when the sale will commence. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., next Clarendon Hotel.—Gentlemen having good voices and are fair readers are invited to join a Glee Club now forming. For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872. WALTER ROCHE, GRATZ NATHAN, WILLIAM STUART, Commissioners.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 52 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL, Administratrix, &c. au4-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872. CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor. ja19-1aw6mF*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL OF CHRIST'S CHURCH.—The class for boys meet every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and for adults every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Church, 5th-av., (35th-st. entrance.) Special attention paid to reading music at sight. Dr. CUTLER is at his office, in the basement of the Church, entrance on 35th-st., daily, from 12 to 1, and persons who desire to join either of the classes are invited to confer with him personally.

The rehearsals of the chancel and gallery choirs combined every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. Members of the parish and others interested in congregational singing, and in a higher standard of church music, are invited to attend. Dr. H. STEPHEN CUTLER, Organist.

STATIONERY.

VALENTINES—GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the trade.—A box containing $40 worth of beautiful valentines sent by mail on receipt of $10. Address T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

THRONGS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8. WONDERFUL EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY, whose performances, given in the most beautiful theatre in the world, famous for its capacity, elegance, comfort and conveniences, and in an arena placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace-setting, excel anything of the kind ever seen in the United States.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, Fifteenth Concert by Ninth Regiment Band, ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. Last appearance in concert of MLLE. MARIE AIMEE. Herr CARL BERGMANN......Musical Director

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE!!" Twenty-first week.

Twenty-fifth MATINEE of "DIVORCE" SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

One hundred and fiftieth performance of "DIVORCE," SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Brilliant success of Mr. MACKAYE and Miss GRISWOLD

In their superb impersonations of MONALDI and ROSALIA, In the beautiful five-act play of MONALDI.

In active preparation a new society play entitled MARRIAGE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER............Manager

THE GREAT STAR TROUPE IN A SPLENDID BILL EVERY EVENING. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

LES BRIGANDS.

SATURDAY—ONLY BRIGANDS MATINEE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

PROF. MULDER-FABBRI'S OPERA.

STADT THEATRE, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, (by general request and for the last time,) L'AFRICAINE.

SATURDAY, grand gala matinee at 2, DON JUAN.

ANNA ELZER in her brilliant role of ZERLINA. MONDAY—IVANHOE (The Templar and the Jewess.) Seats at Schirmer's music-store and at the theatre.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, AT 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. D. SCHAAD, Secretary

LECTURES.

"OUR GAS LIGHTS."

Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of the School of Mines, will lecture, by request, on the above subject at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th av. and 23d-st., on SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, price 50 cents, can be obtained at the door on that evening.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR the People, on SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the Great Hall. The lecture on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, will be delivered by WILLARD PARKER, M. D., and will be devoted to a discussion of *Our Bodies and How They are Injured*.

Tickets gratis at the Office and Reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—FREE LECTURES—At the University Chapel, Washington-square. Law course, by Prof. BENJ. N. MARTIN, on *The Ethical Spirit of the Civil Law*, on FRIDAY, 26th January, at 8 P. M.

MEETINGS.

PRISON REFORM.—A MEETING WILL be held, under the auspices of the National Prison Association, in Steinway Hall, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., in furtherance of the International Penitentiary Congress of London; Gov. HOFFMAN will preside. Dr. WINES will read a statement, giving the results of his mission as United States Commissioner, to organize the proposed Congress, and addresses will be made by Gov. SEYMOUR, Archbishop MCCLOSKY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mr. Speaker BLAINE, Senator WILSON, and Representatives BANKS and KERR.

Doors open at 7½; exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

On SATURDAY MORNING, the 27th inst., will be held, in the same place, at 10 o'clock, the annual meeting of the National Prison Association, at which papers will be read by Gov. SEYMOUR, B. K. PRINCE, C. L. BRACE, F. B. SANBORN, E. C. WINES.

Admission to both meetings without ticket.

B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

MEMBERS OF J. O. B. B. DR'OT NO. 1.—You are notified that a general meeting of this Society will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to elect officers and trustees for the ensuing year, receive the finance report, and transact other business. Amendments to by-laws will come up for action. By order of the President. S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 5th-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Second half year opens Feb. 3. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S French and English Home School for young ladies and children. Winter term commences Feb. 3. A few vacancies also for boarders and parlor boarders. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 889 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A EUROPEAN LADY DESIRES TO form a French class, afternoon or evening, having had experience and success; conversation a specialty; highest references as to method, &c. Address FRANCAISE, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, capable of imparting a sound education, has time unoccupied: French, Latin, music, drawing. Address ADELPHI, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

OUR CITY BANKS.

The Financial Condition of the Savings Institutions.

The Annual Reports for 1871—The Market Bank—Meeting of Depositors—Paying the Ocean Bank Creditors—The Third-Avenue Bank.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

The Annual Statements for 1872—A Glance at the Condition of Some of Them.

In consequence of the great insecurity of the public mind, caused by the many failures in savings banks during the last few months, and in order to give the general public some knowledge of the condition of the institutions devoted to savings, and perhaps help to allay that excitement, a TIMES reporter called yesterday upon a few of the principal ones to obtain their annual statement for publication.

THE BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK.

This institution, at No. 4 Park-place, was chartered in 1851, and has always maintained the highest credit in the community. Its officers are Mr. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President; Mr. WADE B. WORRAL, Secretary, and Mr. PETER CUMMING, Accountant, the latter gentleman being the only paid officer of the three. This bank presented the following statement on Jan. 1, 1872:

It will be observed that all the bonds, with the exception of the South Carolinas, are entered at par, though many of them are quoted in the market today above par. The $100,000 South Carolina bonds are entered at $22,000, which is below the market value:

On deposit, Jan. 1, 1871		$1,874,083 06
Deposits received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871		734,353 12
Interest credited to depositors for the year, viz.:		
To July 1, 1871	$51,490 86	
To Jan. 1, 1872	54,768 22—	106,259 08
Total		$2,714,695 26
Drafts paid from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871		710,816 29
Due depositors, principal and interest		$2,003,878 97
Assets.		
United States bonds, 1881s, par	$250,000 00	
New-York City bonds, par	1,054,000 00	
Brooklyn City bonds, par	100,000 00	
Utica City bonds, par	50,000 00	
Rochester City bonds, par	5,000 00	
New-York State bonds, par	50,000 00	
South Carolina bonds, par, $100,000	22,000 00	
Cash in vault	143,224 69	
Cash in bank	152,613 05	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon	307,500 00	
Available fund, loans on stocks on call	46,600 00	
Accrued interest on investments to date	36,353 79—	2,217,290 93
Surplus		$213,411 96

THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

This is probably one of the very best known savings institutions in the City. It is situated at No. 57 Chambers-street. The building is a very handsome and commodious one, and is the only real estate owned by the bank. It has been established twenty-two years, and its principal (honorary) officers are: Mr. HENRY L. HOGUET, President; Messrs. HENRY J. ANDERSON and JAMES SLEVIN, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. EDWARD BAYER, Secretary. The bank presented the following statement on the 1st of January, 1872:

Bonds and mortgages on improved real estate in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned		$4,629,638 75
Stocks of the United States, par	$756,000	
Stocks of the St. of Georgia, par	49,000	
Stocks of the St. of Tenn., par	97,000	
Stocks of the County of New-York, par	456,300	
Stocks of the County of Westchester, par	65,000	
Stocks of the City of N. Y., par	2,944,500	
Stocks of the City of Brooklyn, par	243,000	
Stocks of the City of Rochester, par	50,000	
Stocks of the City of Troy, par	18,000—	4,678,800 00
Real estate—banking-house		147,527 19
Cash on hand and on deposit in other b'ks		1,043,819 32
Accrued interest to date		195,350 09
Total		$10,695,135 35
Of which is due 21,022 depositors, including internal revenue tax and interest to date		9,950,696 74
Leaving a guarantee fund of		$744,438 61

DAVID LEDWITH, Controller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The East River Savings Bank is a well-known and long-established institution, situated at No. 3 Chambers-street. Its principal officers are: Mr. WILLIAM SLOCUM, President; Messrs. JOHN W. AVERY, WILLIAM CLOSE, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary. In the article on savings banks in last Tuesday's TIMES exception was taken to the statement published last year by this bank. The actual excess of assets was shown to be $141,014 18 less than that returned in the bank statement. This sum exactly covers the amount of interest due depositors up to the date of statement, which was not, as it should have been, included in its list of liabilities. The President, Mr. SLOCUM, stated yesterday that it had never been their custom to include the interest in their annual statement. It will be observed that in the subjoined report this item is included, and that the report is in many ways more explicit than those of former years:

Jan. 1, 1872.		
Amount due depositors, (principal)	$6,045,843 52	
Interest credited for Jan. 1, 1872	192,624 91—	$6,238,468 43
Surplus fund		479,564 75
Total		$6,718,033 18
Investments.		
Bonds and mortgages		$2,301,425 00
United States stocks, (market value)		1,174,910 00
State stocks, (market value)		140,456 00
New-York and Brooklyn City stocks, (market value)		1,846,000 00
New-York town bonds, (market value)		81,510 00
Loans on United States stocks		883,800 00
Real estate, (market value)		70,000 00
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1872		109,312 91
Cash in bank		86,284 62
Cash on hand		24,334 65
Total		$6,718,033 18

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

This institution is a comparatively young one, situated at No. 166 Nassau-street, and has been established three years. Its officers are Mr. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President, and Mr. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary. The report this bank exhibits is a very explicit one, and shows an increase in their business to the extent of $88,173 50.

Amount due depositors, principal		$690,958 79
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1872		18,022 90
Surplus		4,738 69
Total		$713,720 38
Investments, Loans, &c.		
Bonds and mortgages	$322,651 87	
United States and New-York County bonds	122,343 75	
Westchester County and other town bonds	50,152 09	
Loaned on United States bonds, par	23,200 00	
Loaned on $32,000 New-York City bonds	28,000 00	
Real estate	17,650 64	
Cash on deposit in banks	49,096 41	
Cash on hand, not deposited	36,640 83	
Accrued interest due banks	12,719 88	
Loaned on railroad and town bonds	49,225 00	
Safe, furniture, fixtures, &c.	4,000 00—	$713,720 38

Statements from all the rest of the savings institutions in the City will be given in these columns until all have been heard from.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Meetings of Depositors—A Letter from Gov. Hoffman.

A large crowd of anxious depositors assembled round the Market Savings Bank, yesterday morning, expecting further developments of the mystery of the collapse of this institution. A number of unsuccessful attempts were made to see the President, but that gentleman was not accessible. Mr. DENNIS, the receiver, was found by the crowd during the forenoon. He stated that he had offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the defaulting Secretary, CONKLIN. Mr. DENNIS stated that he believed CONKLIN had accomplices in his dishonesty, and that the detectives had been put on the track of all the delinquents.

Between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. about 100 depositors called at the office of Mr. M. F. DOWLEY, No. 79 Nassau-street, where one of the depositors' meetings was advertised to be held, and informed that gentleman that they were unable to attend the meeting at 3½ P. M., but expressed their willingness to indorse any action that might be taken.

The meeting, numbering about forty depositors, took place here at 3½ o'clock. Mr. DOWLEY was voted in the chair, and Mr. STOKES acted as Secretary. Mr. DOWLEY, in calling the meeting to order, urged the necessity of united action, and of endeavoring to prevent the bank being carried into bankruptcy. He referred them to the report of the Investigating Committee of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, reported in yesterday's TIMES, to show that a committee vested with similar powers, would be able to obtain the true causes that led to the failure of the Market Bank, and would be able to expose the fraud and swindling that had been carried on in that institution. Mr. STOKES also urged the necessity of stopping the bankruptcy proceedings, stating that he had been connected with bankruptcy proceedings for thirty years, and knew that if the assets of the bank would at present pay the depositors fifty cents on the dollar, if bankruptcy proceedings were pursued the depositors would not get more than twenty-five cents. The only way to prevent adjudication on these proceedings was to get two-thirds of the depositors to agree, and present a petition to the Court showing fraud upon the part of the officials, and praying that the bank might not be adjudicated bankrupt.

Messrs. Dowley, R. McKinney, Mumford, E. Ferris, and G. W. Parsons were appointed as an Investigating Committee.

The meeting then adjourned at the call of the Chair.

Another large meeting of depositors was also held at 3 P. M. at No. 231 Broadway, with Mr. WOODRUFF in the chair. The following Investigating Committee was appointed by this meeting: Messrs. E. H. Jenny, O. C. Marvin, Mackay, John Gouter, R. J. Symes, Hadnett, and W. H. Thompson. The following letter from Gov. HOFFMAN, in reference to the failure of the Market Bank, received by a depositor, was read to the meeting:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: The examination of the Market Savings Bank had been ordered, and I think commenced, before the failure. The Bank Superintendent thinks the appointing of a receiver suspends his power of examination. He has turned the whole matter over to the Attorney-General, who will, I suppose, move at once for a new receiver. I have written him an urgent letter today, and inclosed yours of yesterday. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The following resolutions were moved and carried:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the depositors are decidedly opposed to the Market Savings Bank being adjudicated in involuntary bankruptcy, and that all proper means be used to prevent such a course of proceedings as disastrous to the interests of depositors.

Resolved, That the Committee of seven procure such information as may be attainable in reference to the liabilities and assets and general financial condition of the Market Savings Bank at the time of its failure, and to consider what legal means should be taken in the interests of the depositors.

THE OCEAN BANK.

Payment of a Dividend—A Card from the President.

In accordance with an order issued by the Controller of the Currency, the Ocean Bank, yesterday morning, began to pay its depositors thirty per cent. of its deposits. This is the first dividend paid by the bank, and it is confidently expected that a further dividend of twenty-five per cent. will be paid in about two months' time. During the day about 200 depositors availed themselves of this dividend. There was no excitement during the day, the business being conducted in a prompt and orderly manner. Every depositor as he received payment was obliged to take oath that he was a creditor. A report was current throughout the City that the payment of this dividend was due to the fact that the suit between the Ocean Bank and the New-York Printing Company had been settled, the Printing Company paying off its debt to the bank. The following card from the President was issued yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1872.

To the Stockholders of the Ocean National Bank:

I have refrained from communicating with you since the action of the Clearing-house in suspending this bank. My reason was that I preferred to wait until Mr. DAVIS, the receiver, made his first official report of the liabilities and his estimate of the assets of the bank.

This he has done, showing the liabilities to be $1,280,328 29. The liabilities, so far as the circulation is concerned, against the bank ceased when the Controller sold the United States bonds; the Government now has to redeem the notes. The assets, Mr. DAVIS estimates, will yield $1,867,641 31, leaving an excess of $587,313 02, which, of course, belongs to you.

My reason for addressing you is, to advise you not to sell your stock at the present market price—twenty or twenty-two cents on the dollar. I know the estimate Mr. DAVIS has put upon each item of asset, and he has very properly put it at a low figure. Still, I believe and think the result will show me to be correct, that the assets will produce $100,000 more money than Mr. DAVIS estimates.

It is not improper for me to say to you that I believe a better selection for receiver could not have been made for your interests, and that Mr. DAVIS will get all the money out of the assets that any other man could under the circumstances.

C. S. STEVENSON, Late President.

The Third-Avenue Bank.

The depositors still persistently continue to run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. About $45,000 was drawn out yesterday. The President, Mr. LYON, desires to state that in reference to the article on savings banks published in yesterday's TIMES, an error crept in about this bank. It was there stated that the annual report of last year showed a deficit of $49,429 37, instead of an excess of assets of $103,976 13. This conclusion was arrived at on the ground that the interest due to its depositors of $153,405 50 was omitted from its liabilities. Mr. LYON states that no deficit existed, and that the assumed deficit is accounted for by the fact that the writer calculated the securities of the bank at par value, instead of market value, the difference between the par and market value of the securities of that year just amounting to the said sum of $49,429 37.

The New Bank Examiner.

The new Bank Examiner, Mr. WM. H. MEIGS, will commence his examinations next Monday. Of course, he gives no intimation which bank he will visit first. The results of his investigations cannot be made public until they are first reported to the head of the Department at Washington.

A Gentleman Attacked by Roughs on Broadway—He is Rescued by Mr. Bergh's Officers.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. CHAILLE, residing at St. George's Hotel, in Twentieth-street, was crossing Broadway, on his way home, he was set upon by two Nineteenth Ward roughs, one of them being a colored man. Mr. CHAILLE had just reached the sidewalk, corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway, when he received a heavy blow from a slung-shot. He turned at bay and broke his walking-stick over his assailants' heads. Just as the villains were closing upon him, two of Mr. BERGH's officers came up, and drawing their clubs, started in pursuit of the roughs. The latter, the moment they saw the clubs, ran down the street, leaving their hats on the sidewalk. Chase was given by the officers, and on meeting a Police officer in full uniform, they hailed him to knock the colored man down as he was running past him. He refused, and the scoundrels escaped. Mr. CHAILLE was assisted to his hotel. Upon being examined it was discovered that he had received several severe cuts on the head, which were bleeding freely. Were it not for the arrival of BERGH's officers, Mr. CHAILLE would probably have been killed. The hats left by the roughs are of common felt, one a light brown and the other a black. The white man had a large black dog with him, and when he ran off the brute followed close at his heels.

Arrest on a Charge of Bigamy—A Faithless Husband Discovered by His Wife.

A German by the name LABRINK, about forty-five years of age, who has acquired a high reputation as a frescoe painter, at Greenwich, Conn., about a year ago induced a respectable widow to become Mrs. LABRINK, with whom he has appeared to live very happily until Wednesday evening last; when while the couple were fondly gazing upon their cherished offspring in the cradle, a babe of some two or three months old, their pleasant thoughts were suddenly interrupted by the entrance of an officer and the arrest of Mr. LABRINK on a charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. LABRINK No. 1, who had just arrived from Germany, and on being taken before JABEZ MEAD, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and there confronted by the complainant, he protested against his arrest, declared his innocence and denied all knowledge of Mrs. LABRINK No. 1. But that lady had come fully prepared for business in the matter, and at once produced an admirable photograph likeness of her husband and her marriage certificate; also the names and dates of the birth of four juvenile LABRINKS, which Mr. LABRINK had deserted in the faderland. Justice MEAD sent him to Fairfield County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-England Society.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the President, Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, in the chair. The Committee appointed at the annual meeting on the charter and by-laws made their report. The amendments to the charter as proposed were adopted and the Committee instructed to lay the same before the Legislature at an early day. A large number of new members were elected and much interest was manifested in the welfare of the institution. A ladies' reception is to be held by the Society at Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street, on the evening of the 6th of February, and the following members were appointed an Invitation Committee, to co-operate with the Committee of Arrangements of the Board of Officers: Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Henry A. Hurlbut, Joseph H. Choate, H. B. Claflin, Chas. A. Peabody, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, John F. Kensett, D. G. Bacon, Col. Frank E. Howe, Locke W. Winchester, John T. Denny, Thomas L. Berry, Joseph H. Brown, A. G. Paine, C. W. Griswold, Ethan Allen, George W. Cotterell, Sinclair Tousey, M. W. Cooper, John C. Southwick, William B. Kendall, George A. Fellows, Edward F. Brown, B. F. Babcock, Fred. W. Clarke, Benjamin K. Phelps, A. W. Tenney, Charles G. Judson, Dr. N. R. Moseley, E. B. Thornton, Edwin O. Tufts, John Fitch, Jonathan Marshall, J. Lathrop, John F. Henry, George F. Baker, Wm. L. Pomeroy, Jacob Wendell and Benjamin F. Watson. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PANORMO MURDER

No Arrests Made and the Case Still Involved in Mystery.

Additional Particulars—The Scene of Murder Discovered by Reporters—The Police Still Groping in the Dark.

The only new facts in relation to the murder of Mr. PANORMO give no indication of who the assassin was. It appears that he must have been struck on Park-avenue, for he was taken into a drug-store, kept by A. J. MARVIN, No. 107 Park-avenue, by some man who has not yet been found by the Police. The statement of Mr. MARVIN, as made yesterday, is as follows:

I reside at the corner of Park-avenue and Oxford-street; at a little before 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, a man came up leading this man, who was covered with blood, and wanted me to prescribe for him; I keep a drug store; the man told that he found Mr. PANORMO on the other side of the street; he was lying on the sidewalk when he first saw him, but then got up, and was staggering toward a fence; there was a large pool of blood on the ground; I saw the wounds of the deceased were of such a serious nature that I told him to go for an officer, who should take PANORMO home; the man then went out and left PANORMO sitting on th curb-stone, and the man who brought deceased in went to the corner of Park-avenue, to try and find a policeman, but, not seeing one there, he went down a block further, on Park-avenue, and found one—Officer WOOLSACK, of the Fourth—who had just come from the direction of Myrtle-avenue, and who told this man, "Why, the man just described to me has got on a Myrtle-avenue car, and is gone home." Upon this the man returned to the place where he had left PANORMO sitting, but he was gone.

An additional fact of some importance is that Signor NAVARRO, who is also a musician, was accosted by some highwayman on the same evening. He made the following statement to the Chief yesterday:

On the particular night when Prof. PANORMO received his injuries, shortly before 10 o'clock, I was standing on the corner of Myrtle and Carleton avenues, waiting for a Myrtle-avenue car; while I was standing there a rough-looking man came up to me and asked me what the time was; I told him that I did not know, and then he swore and said, 'Haven't you got a watch?' at the same time catching me by the shoulder; I struck him on the face with one hand, and pretended to be getting a pistol with the other, when the man ran off; another man then came up and asked me what was the matter; I told him, and as I was doing so a car came along and I got on; this was a little before 10 o'clock; I got on the car and had ridden about a block when Prof. PANORMO came on; I noticed that his face was bleeding, and he had a handkerchief in his hand with which he was wiping his face; he held the handkerchief in one hand and with the other fumbled in his pocket for change to pay the fare, and said that he had been robbed; he appeared to be in the full possession of his senses; I knew Prof. PANORMO by sight, and told the conductor who he was and where he lived; I did not think his injuries of a very serious nature, and so I took no further notice of him, but got off at Jay-street and went home.

The post-mortem examination reveals the fact that there was a compound fracture of the skull, also that the upper jaw-bone was broken. The left portion of the skull was completely smashed in. It is evident that the wound on the top of the head was given while the victim was standing up or walking, and the other and fatal wound was evidently struck when the victim was prostrate. An iron bar must have been the instrument used.

Acting on the assumption that Mr. PANORMO was assaulted near Park-avenue, the reporters of the Press—who have really done all the detective work thus far, and are entitled to credit instead of abuse therefor—yesterday discovered the scene of the murder. On Oxford-street, near Park-avenue, there is a vacant lot, surrounded by an old board fence, with an opening on the avenue side. Just in front of this opening are two huge patches of blood. One of these patches is about three feet in length, is the shape of a huge leaf, and is about nine inches wide at its broadest part. Even though after two days its crimson hue plainly indicates its nature. Unsuspecting passers-by have slipped in it and smeared the awful fluid on the neighboring stones. One or two dull red impressions, faintly outlined, and vaguely filled up, record where the poor fellow staggered to his feet. One conspicuous print, sharp and slender as that of a skeleton, shows where his outstretched hand struck flat into his own warm blood. A few inches from the large patch of blood is one considerably smaller, indicating where the blood gushed from him when he scrambled to his feet. The next batch of blood found by our reporter is under a tree just opposite the door of a drug-store kept by a Mr. MARVIN, whose statement of the affair is given above.

The next important witness discovered by the reporters was Mr. BOYLAN, who has a grocery-store next to MARVIN's drug-store. About ten minutes to ten he closed his store and proceeded down Park-avenue toward his residence. When half way home he met two desperate-looking characters, who first walked briskly up to meet him and then, after staring him in the face, passed on. As they passed him Mr. BOYLAN heard a sharp whistle proceeding from Park-avenue, near Cumberland-street. The men then quickened their pace and disappeared.

The circumstances thus far developed all point to a gang of ruffians who have for months infested that section of the city, and whose haunts are "well known to the Police." Some one or more of this gang murdered Mr. HARVEY, who was found weltering in his blood on New-Year's Eve, on Flushing-avenue, near Oxford-street. The Police have scouted the idea of Mr. HARVEY being murdered, but none who have given any attention to that case can be of any different opinion. The Police know all the members of this gang, and it is their duty to turn up every one of them and make them account for their whereabouts on that night. The public are now thoroughly aroused, and will not be satisfied with any inefficient work on the part of the Police. This gang of thieves and ruffians must be rooted out or the authorities will be made answerable for their depredations. The Mayor yesterday offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderers, or one-half that amount for such information as will lead to their apprehension.

Up to a late hour last evening the Police had failed to produce any new facts in regard to this cowardly outrage, and were evidently waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up. The only officer who has thus far done anything is Detective CARR, of the Fourth Precinct, who has been working almost without assistance. The regular force of the Fourth Precinct is short ten men, but there are sufficient officers who are detailed for various petty duties at Head-quarters and elsewhere who might with great propriety be detailed to aid in the search for the murderers without injuring their constitutions seriously. The small reward offered by the Mayor for the arrest of the murderers is entirely inadequate, and will not induce any one to come forward and give a clue by which the villains may be caught. It is suggested that the citizens should hold a meeting and subscribe a sum sufficient to make it an object, but with the proviso that the Police should be debarred from participating in the reward.

The most reasonable theory to be adduced from the facts already obtained, is that Mr. PANORMO, on arriving at the corner of Park-avenue and Cumberland-street, was decoyed down Park-avenue by the gang, and on arriving opposite the vacant lot on the corner of Oxford-street, they waylaid and robbed him and then made their escape. The men who found him there took him over to the drug-store with a view to obtain surgical aid, and finding that he was so seriously injured, they went in search of an officer, finding Officer WOOLSACK, after some time. Learning from him that the man had gone away on a Myrtle-avenue car, they probably concluded that the injuries were not so serious as they at first supposed, and consequently abandoned all further efforts. The blows which Mr. PANORMO received undoubtedly stunned him, and he did not recover from the shock until, by his exposure to the cool air in front of the drug-store, he recovered. His first thought then probably was to get home as speedily as possible, and with that idea he went to Myrtle-avenue and took the car. The time of his departure from Mr. SCOTT's house is fixed as 10 o'clock. It might have been 10¼ o'clock when he reached the car, so that not more than twenty minutes—allowing for variation in the clock at Mr. SCOTT's, is allowed for the commission of the deed and the subsequent events. With this limit of time and the clues which have already been furnished to the Police, the officers ought to be able to produce something which will be satisfactory to the public.

The funeral of Mr. PANORMO will take place at 2 o'clock, from the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets. The Coroner has already impaneled a jury, and will commence an investigation this morning at 10 o'clock.

Suicide of a Wealthy Newarker.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning Mr. PETER NENNINGER, residing at River and Ferguson streets, Newark, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. About a year ago deceased was thrown from his carriage, and he has since suffered at times from violent pains in the head. Yesterday morning he was suffering in this way, and his wife bathed his head. During her momentary absence from the room, for the purpose of securing some additional liniment, he shot himself, using a small single-barreled pistol, the ball passing through his heart. Mr. NENNINGER was engaged in a heavy oil-cloth manufacturing business and was quite wealthy. His fortune amounts to over $100,000, in addition to which there was an insurance of $10,000 upon his life. He was connected with a number of financial institutions, and was a director of the Dime Savings Bank and of the Newark City Mutual Insurance Company. He was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Infected Rags in Brooklyn.

Health Officer COCHRAN has taken effective measures, by placing officers at all the ferries, to prevent the importation of infected rags into this city. The Doctor, yesterday, requested the Chief of Police to have the whole river front watched, as the rags might be brought over by means of boats.

The Graham Institute for Old Ladies.

The twenty-first annual report of the Graham Institute for Aged and Indigent Females shows that the permanent fund is now $35,000, and the hall contains fifty-five inmates and six servants. Fourteen entered during the year, and five died. There have been fourteen applications during the year, but most of them failed through some defect in qualification. There is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $4,044 09.

Arrest of a Post-Office Letter-Carrier.

SAMUEL A. GOURLEX was arrested yesterday at the Brooklyn Post-office on a charge of stealing letters from the boxes in which they are placed for the convenience of the carriers. A trap was laid, and on his arrest a part of the marked money was found on him. GOURLEY said, when he found that he was detected, that he had been engaged in this work since December, and that he had not taken more than $30 altogether. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

The Citizens' Reform Committee and the Water Board.

An effort will be made during next week by the members of the Citizens' Reform Committee to press the passage of an act repealing the law creating the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners. A bill for this purpose has been prepared by the Legislative Committee. The principal ground which will be urged for the passage of this measure is that the recent award of the contract for the building of the new reservoir to Messrs. KINGSLEY & KERNEY was in violation of every principle of justice, and indefensible on any pretext.

The Democratic General Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee was held last evening, when a temporary organization was effected and all contested seats were referred to a committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting. This action was taken to avoid a disturbance, which would have occurred had any attempt been made to consider the claims of contesting members last evening. The recent elections seem to have resulted entirely satisfactorily to "Boss" McLAUGHLIN. The manner in which the First Ward ticket had been carried did not, however, give universal satisfaction, for the benchman of the "Boss," OWEN HANORAN, appears to have wielded the power delegated to him recklessly. He gave serious offense to a club composed of 290 respectable men, and refused to give them a show on the ticket run in the ward. For this he was reprimanded by the "Boss," but he took his punishment spaniel-like. The presence of Mr. PATRICK KEENAN, from the Sixth Ward, was rather distasteful to Mr. WM. FOWLER, President of the Water Board, who, it is said, yesterday afternoon requested him to resign, but PATRICK declined the invitation, and shows a determination to "stick." Seated side by side in the Committee, last evening, were "BOB" FUREY and FRANK SWIFT, who have for a long time been at enmity, arising out of political differences. This was certainly evidence of harmony, if nothing else was.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. D. S. ULEE, of Florida, is at the St. James Hotel.

Viscount PARKER, of England, is at the Maison Dorée.

Gen. R. F. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. H. D. BARTON, of Trumansburg, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. N. B. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Chief-Justice MOSES, of South Carolina, is at the St. George Hotel.

Gen. J. B. FRY, of the United States Army is at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, from Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Washington, and Eq-Senator J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, are at the Astor House.

Judge E. R. BLACKWELL, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. ELI CURTIS, of Connecticut, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The "Calico hop" of the Women's Typographical Union was held last night at Irving Hall, and was an enjoyable affair.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Sr., delivered a lecture last evening, at the Evening High School, on "The Alps and the Mount Cenis Tunnel."

Company C, Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will give a reception this evening at the Armory, Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway.

Dr. PEASLEE's course of private lectures to gentlemen, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, closes this evening.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Police Surgeons D. D. T. HARRINGTON and ALEX. B. MOTT. No cause for this action is assigned.

The fifth annual masquerade ball of the Fleetwing Club will take place at the Casino, East Houston-street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21.

Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND, of Tremont, Ohio; Gov. A. SAUNDERS, of Omaha, and Gov. JAMES ENGLISH, of New-Haven, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Committee having the Fourth-avenue matter in charge will meet at the passenger-room of the Harlem Railroad this morning at 10¼ o'clock.

The Baxter hop took place at the Academy of Music last night, and passed off pleasantly. The Academy was tastefully decorated and the music excellent.

ROBT. PENFORTH was committed by Justice FOWLER, yesterday, on a charge of burglary preferred by ROBT. P. SMITH, of No. 260 West Thirty-eighth-street.

The report of emigrants landed at Castle Garden yesterday is as follows: By the steamer *Arragon*, from Bristol, 28; by the steamer *Nevada*, from Liverpool, 120.

Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN will lecture before the Law Society, at the University chapel, Washington-square, this evening, on "The Ethical Spirit of the Civil Law."

An unknown man fell overboard from the Fulton Ferry bridge yesterday afternoon. He was rescued from drowning and taken to the Park Hospital in an unconscious condition.

OWEN HARDY, while at work yesterday at the lime-kiln at Fifty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, fell into the fire and was terribly injured. He was cared for at the Roosevelt Hospital.

The remains of the unknown man who was found dead at Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue on the 22d inst., have been identified as those of BENJAMIN KEMP, who resided on the east side of the City.

THOMAS SPROUL was committed for examination by Justice FOWLER, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from HENRY B. FULLER, of No. 458 Fourth-avenue. Both are professional spiritualists.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of the residence of S. STILLWELL, No. 13 East Thirty-fifth-street, caused by a lace curtain coming in contact with a gas-burner, and resulting in $200 damage.

During a fight yesterday afternoon on Pier No. 23 East River, ROBERT KELLY, aged twenty-three, of No. 249 Monroe-street, was struck on the head with a cart-rung by some unknown assailant and seriously injured.

At a meeting of the New-York Women Suffrage Organization, last evening, at Masonic Hall, an address on "The Importance of the Ballot to Working Women" was delivered by Miss JENNIE COLLINS, of Boston.

CHARLES RUSSELL and JAMES CLARK, of the Tenth-avenue gang, were yesterday committed by Justice LEDWITH, charged with having beaten Officer WILLOW, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on Monday night last.

JACOB BREMEN and GEORGE WILLIAMS were committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of entering the premises of JOHN C. FRIEDMAN, No. 14 Warren-street, and stealing 250 dozen knives valued at $1,350.

The Captain of the bark *Albert the Good*, who smuggled two casks and twenty-five cases of brandy from France into this port, has been compelled by the Custom-house authorities to pay a penalty of $391 20. The brandy is condemned.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN MARTIN, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to State Prison for four years, and MICHAEL CAMPBELL, same offense, two years; THOMAS HOGAN was convicted of burglary; sentence deferred.

The new rules of the Cotton Exchange in regard to contracts went into operation yesterday. It is prescribed that on all contracts either party shall have a right to call for a margin of one-half of one per cent. per pound, to be deposited under the rule.

The Commissioners of the Department of Docks met yesterday, and the Auditing Committee reported that they had examined fifty-one bills, amounting in the aggregate to $36,688 58, which were found correct, and ordered to be paid.

Yesterday Alderman MARTIN officiated in a marriage at the City Hall. The bridegroom, JOSEPH BENO, a German, and Miss CECILIA CENCCER, were joined in wedlock by the City Father, in the presence of a number of the attachés of the Common Council.

The first annual report of the Baptist Missionary Union shows that during the past year 7,796 visits were made, 52,919 tracts distributed, and 8,734 Sabbath-school papers distributed. The expenditure was $6,818 24, and the balance on hand at the close of the year was $14 93.

JAMES GILLEN, said to be one of a gang who attacked and beat HUGO DE VERGO, on the night of the 23d of September last, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer MCWILLIAMS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and, on being brought before Justice BIXBY, was committed without bail.

The funeral services of Ex-Sheriff JAMES LYNCH took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Annunciation at Manhattanville. There was a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the deceased present. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The new Irish regiment, the Eighty-eighth, having been refused a charter, a deputation waited last night on the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment with a view of amalgamation. Col. KAVANAGH, of the Sixty-ninth, promised that the matter should receive due consideration from the Board of Officers.

Thirty gold watches, some gold guard-chains and watch-keys were found the other day in a chest with a false bottom, brought to this port by a German named A. E. MARXEN, on the steamer *Holsatia*. The articles, which are valued at nearly $3,000, were seized by the Castle Garden Bureau of the Custom-house and confiscated.

ENOCH SOBER was committed by Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, charged by JAMES DEANE, of No. 332 Eighth-avenue, with having broken into the engine-room of the Manhattan Gas Company's Works in West Seventeenth-street, where he is employed as engineer, and attempting to carry away $500 worth of property. He admitted his guilt.

The New-York Turner Verein formally dedicated their new building, Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth-street, last evening. The exercises consisted of music by the orchestra, speeches by the President and others, solos, and a grand Fest chorus and march by the entire body of Turners. A ball, which was continued to daylight, wound up the proceedings.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, Judge HUTCHINGS was occupied with an argument in relation to the removal of SILAS J. OWEN as executor of the estate of MARIA REYNOLDS, deceased, the grounds for removal, as alleged, being incompetency, intemperance, &c. The amount of property involved is about $25,000. Hon. H. A. NELSON appeared for the petitioner, and Hon. THOS. R. NELSON for the executor.

Steinway Hall will probably be filled this evening to listen to the eminent gentlemen who are to speak on the vital topic of prison reform. The catholicity of the subject is illustrated by the fact that the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. MCCLOSKY, the Puritan Reformer, Mr. BEECHER, and the Turkish Minister are to speak from the same platform, and advocate probably the same views. Gov. HOFFMAN will preside.

By invitation of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company an excursion party of ladies and gentlemen, about fifty in number, embarked in the steamer *Morro Castle*, at noon yesterday, to enjoy a brief excursion to and a four days' stay at Havana. Among those invited were Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Douglas Taylor and wife, Whitelaw Reid, William C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, and Bret Harte. Mr. A. D. DUNOCK, the President of the Company, and his wife, accompanied the party.

A memorial has been sent to Postmaster-General CRESWELL, signed by a large number of prominent bankers and merchants of this City, reciting that the contract for the Wednesday Atlantic mail service expired on Dec. 31, 1871, and expressing their earnest conviction that "the mercantile community and the best interests of the country would be benefited by an arrangement under which the fastest steamers should peform this service, as was the case formerly." Among the names appended are such names as Brown Brothers & Co., John J. Cisco & Son, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Wm. H. Aspinwall, &c.

LONG ISLAND.

The members of Jamaica Lodge F. & A. M., gave their first annual ball at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Wednesday evening.

JAMES MOORE, an old and highly respectable citizen of Hunter's Point, dropped down dead yesterday at the corner of Box-street and Union-avenue, Greenpoint.

Prof. B. P. WORCESTER lectured at the M. E. Church, Astoria, last evening, his subject being "A Voyage Around the World." The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifteen fires within four months at Paterson have caused an aggregate loss of $246,300.

The Central Agricultural Society have resolved to sell their grounds at Trenton at auction.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature, asking for the establishment of an asylum for deaf mutes.

Rev. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON and HORACE GREELEY, both deliver lectures in Newark, on Monday evening.

Yesterday was observed in many of the churches of Newark and Jersey City as the day of prayer for colleges.

Sneak thieves, on Wednesday, entered the house of C. H. GENING, on Broad-street, Elizabeth, and secured goods valued at $175.

Alarmed by the recent robbery of the Trenton Bank, the first National Bank of Trenton is having a Holmes Burglar Alarm attached to its vault.

The Newark Medical Association has elected the following officers for 1872: PETER V. HEWLITT, President; CHARLES YOUNG, Vice-President; J. A. CROSS, Treasurer, and A. K. BALDWIN, Secretary.

The annual commencement exercises of the model school connected with the State Normal School at Trenton, took place yesterday. Gov. PARKER and a number of the members of the Legislature were present.

The man who was killed on the New-Jersey Railroad, at Marion, on Wednesday evening, has been identified as GEORGE S. VAN WERT, a driver in the employment of the Merchants' Express Company, of Newark.

The old wooden station known as Freemans on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Metuchin, was burned on Wednesday. The loss was small and the Company already had a new depot at the same place nearly completed.

JOHN G. STEVENS has been appointed President of the United Companies of New-Jersey, vice ASHBEL WELSH, who has become the engineer of the Pennsylvania Company to superintend the improvements at Harsimus Cove.

A joint Committee of the Morris and Essex County Boards of Freeholders has awarded to WATSON & CO., of Paterson, the contract for building an iron bridge over the Passaic River at Pine Brook. The bridge is to be of one span of 150 feet, and is to cost $10,000.

In New-Jersey last year there were 6,067 marriages, 19,103 births and 9,523 deaths. The fewest marriages took place in Cape May County, which only had twenty-seven, and the largest number, 1,378 occurred in Essex County. The smallest gain in population was that of Cape May, forty-six, and the largest, Essex, 2,088.

[Advertisement.]

"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of Consumption, often effects permanent cures." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the best.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—SUGAR firmer; demand active and prices advanced; No. 12 D. S., 11 reals ₱ arroba. EXCHANGE—On United States, 60 days' currency, 2¼@2½ per cent. premium; short sight, 4¼@4½ per cent. premium; 60 days', gold, 11¼ per cent. premium; short sight, 13@13¼ per cent. premium; on London, 23¼@24 per cent. premium; on Paris, 7½ per cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Donau	Jan. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 27	New-York	Havre.
City of Brooklyn	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 4 A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 11 A. M....For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 25.—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Geo. W. Phillips, William B. Sheat, Miss Martha R. Hunt.

SCIENCE IS EQUITY, EQUITY IS SECURITY, All Three Are Economy.

6th Annual Report (PARTIAL) OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

PURE STOCK } NOT MUTUAL. NOT MIXED.

Now, after more than five full years of working, we come before our friends, patrons, and the public, and offer for their consideration the evidences demonstrating our

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

By an unprecedented policy list?

No! The worst business might show that

By massive, disproportionate aggregate of assets?

No! Those might be gained at the expense of the assured, or of the Company:

By a vaunted death-roll?

No! This would suggest want of skill and great cost to those possessing

CONSTITUTIONAL LONGEVITY.

(Get and read our Quinquennial Report just out.)

OUR SUCCESS IS FOUND

in the very opposite of all these things.

Those who supposed that we estimated our success by the *quantity*, not by the QUALITY, of our business, may now be undeceived. Upward of 20,000 applications have been received and considered, but only about 6,000 Policies have been issued!

WHAT THEN IS OUR SUCCESS?

We have fairly and completely accomplished what we set out to do, and that is success. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE PRACTICABILITY OF WHAT WAS DENOUNCED AS IMPRACTICABLE—*i. e.*, THE CLASSING OF LIVES ACCORDING TO THEIR PROBABLE VITALITY AND LONGEVITY.

We have done a scientific, equitable, secure, and economical business, profitable not only to the assured, but to the Company, and also to the world at large.

Cuvier says: "The good that we do to men, however great it may be, is transitory; the truths that we bequeath to them are eternal."

This Company has done both. It has done good to men by insuring them at better advantage than they could gain elsewhere, and it has bequeathed to them **eternal truths** by demonstrating the correctness of its principles and methods.

The small number of losses in our best class proves these facts.

Policies issued from June 14 to Dec. 31, 1866:	
First class	114
Paid losses by death	none
Policies in force at beginning of and during 1867:	
First class	1,157
Paid losses by death	none
Policies in force at beginning of and during 1868:	
First class	2,169
Paid losses by death	3
Policies in force at beginning of and during 1869:	
First class	2,398
Paid losses by death	2
Policies in force at beginning of and during 1870:	
First-class	2,437
Paid loses by death	6
Policies in force at beginning of and during 1871:	
First class	2,550
Paid losses by death	3

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

Death losses paid in first class, in all, until close of 1871, (five and a half years,) only 14!!! Of these, 5 were caused by accident, leaving only 9 caused by disease. Of the 3 paid in 1871, 2 were caused by accident!!

In all the year 1871, and from the preceding October, (fourteen full months,) **not one died by disease,** of the "first class," of over 2,000—the same persons the whole while, with additions meantime. More than 1,600 of them had been insured for over two years; more than 1,200 of them for three years; some for four, and some for five years.

These facts end all controversy about our success. Still more important, they establish eternal truths of vital science, of immense importance besides, in the insurance world.

They certainly will end all controversy as to where the interests of those possessing

Constitutional Longevity

should induce them to insure their lives. WE CAN AFFORD to give ADVANTAGES that they CANNOT HAVE ELSEWHERE, since everywhere else they are classed with inferior risks and compelled to assist in paying the losses upon those who are vastly inferior to themselves.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

is to take from our "best class" **$249,000** LESS than they would have paid in premiums in any "mutual" company during the same time.

LET THE PROBABLY LONG LIVED

Obtain and read our Quinquennial. Also other documents, interesting if insurance is not desired.

Our blank applications are very suggestive of valuable truths. They cost nothing. To be rated or classed costs nothing.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, &c., WILL BE PUBLISHED SOON.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., President.

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief.

WM. E. SHELDON, Agent-in-Chief.

B. F. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

F. SHONNARD, Vice-President.

E. W. KEYES, Secretary.

Venetian Glass.

MIRRORS, BRACKETS AND CHANDELIERS OF THIS FAMOUS GLASS, AND A FEW CHOICE PIECES AND WINE SETS OF BLOWN GLASS, DECORATED WITH GOLD AND COLORED ENAMELS.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

Made to the Bank Department, of the

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

ASSETS—JAN. 1, 1872.

U. S. Bonds, (par value,)	$914,550 00
N. Y. City Stocks, (par value,)	956,000 00
Bond and Mortgages	724,600 00
Loaned on U. S. Bonds on call	242,000 00
Interest Earned on Investments	23,005 37
Banking-house, (Real Estate,)	24,000 00
Cash in Bank	89,557 65
Cash in Vault	189,299 10
Total	$3,163,012 12
Dec. 31, '71, Amount due depositors	$2,878,745 50
Jan. 1, '72, Int. Credited to depositors	81,205 78
Net surplus	203,060 84
Total	$3,163,012 12

Sworn to before W. C. KING, Notary Public.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE POTTIER & STYMUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY Have removed their FURNITURE WAREROOMS TO Lexington-av., 41st and 42d Sts.

ELASTIC BELTS, STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &c., at MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

A NOTARY PUBLIC ALWAYS IN—Also, Special Commissioner for every State, and Passport Agent. Legal documents prepared in English or Spanish. F. I. KING, Counselor-at-law, No. 363 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:15 | Sun sets....5:11 | Moon rises..6.07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:08 | Gov. Island..8:57 | Hell Gate...10:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Morro Castle, Curtis, Nassau and Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Kate Kellock, Beven, Liverpool, England, Dennistoun & Co.

Barks Hattie M., (Br.,) Parker, Cork, Heney & Parker; Anna Walsh, Lawrence, Havana, Cuba, Carver & Barnes; Jupiter, (Ger.,) Listhe, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. W. Holmes, (Br.,) Holmes, Bristol, England, E. D. Morgan's Sons; Gaup, (Ger.,) Steengraafe, Bremen, Hermann Koop.

Brigs Evan M. Johnson, Johnson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; Atalaya, Cole, Cienfuegos, Pomfret & Co.; Nazarene, (Br.,) Murphy, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Laura, Roberts, Jacmel for orders, R. P. Buck & Co.; Jesse Hartt, Hartt, Charleston, S. C., S. C. Loud & Co.; Neilson, Reeves, Guantanamo, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; James L. Maloy, Russell, Philadelphia, Overton & Hawkins; Iris, (Br.,) Buckard, Port Johnson, P. I. Nevius & Son; E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Benjamin Reed, Adams, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; W. E. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; C. & C. Brooks, Ludwig, St. Augustine, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Jan. 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 122 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 13, lat. 51 15, lon. 19 32, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship, bound E.; 21st, lat. 43 28, lon. 55 19, steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 42 52, lon. 57 48, Hamburg steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Ship City of Agra, (of Liverpool,) Young, Manila Sept. 3, with mdse. to Weston & Gray—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Brig Magdalla, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Milk River, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left Milk River in co. with brig Madonna, for New-York; left in port brigs San Carlos and Valero, ldg. for New-York; Jan. 13, lat. 25 18, lon. 74 46, spoke brig Madonna, from Milk River, Jam., for New-York.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, (of Bangor,) Stubbs, Port de Paix Jan. 9, with logwood to Murphy, Price & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Left in port schr. Mary Patten, Cummings, for New-York 3 ds.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Nickels, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and shingles to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi 20 ds., with hides and Tallow to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. Carrie Davis, Davis, Fortune Bay, N. F., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Reed, Boston, to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Vanandall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. R. Carsile, Potter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Florence Nowell, Finnimore, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. G. Smith, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W. clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Bienville, for Aspinwall; Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Albermarle, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Savannah.

Also, arr., steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Arr. bark Ebenezer, from Bordeaux; schr. E. A. De Hart, from Baracoa. Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; bark Lyman Cann, for Amsterdam.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 25.—Passed in, bark Lorenzo, from New-Haven, for Baltimore, and schr. William.

Passed up, Juventa, from Richmond, for Baltimore. Sld., United States steamer Wyoming and monitor Mahopac, for Norfolk.

European Marine News.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 25.—The ship Herald of the Morning, hence for San Francisco, returned today. She encountered heavy weather, suffered damage, and put back for repairs.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 25.—The steamer Ohio, from Baltimore, arr. at this port today, en route to Bremen.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company.

Total Assets, Gold, - - - - $20,869,079.04

Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New-York, $3,054,361.24

All Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of the Company.

45 William Street & 239 Broadway.